# The New-York Times.

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## NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

### From Washington.

ILLNESS OF MR. DOUGLAS—HIS REPLY TO JUDGE BLACK—GATHERING OF CONGRESSMEN.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

There is no perceptible change in the condition of the health of Mr. DOUGLAS to-day. When first stricken down he was employed in preparing a reply to Judge BLACK's rejoinder. It was issued to-day, in a pamphlet form, in an unfinished state. He remarks in a note: "I am too feeble to add more. Here let the controversy rest for the present, perhaps forever."

The New-Orleans *Picayune*, of the 11th inst., says that two companies of Federal troops are on their way from Fort Clark to Brownsville.

The Board appointed by the Navy Department to examine MAYNARD's breech loading carbine, say they think it recommends itself to the test of the naval service.

Upwards of twenty members of Congress are now here, and others have been here to make arrangements for accommodations during the session.

### The Massachusetts Kidnapper.

THE CASE OF THE FUGITIVE SLAVE COLUMBUS JONES.

BARNSTABLE, Mass., Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The case of the fugitive slave COLUMBUS JONES was resumed to-day. Judge ALLEN overruled the motion for continuance. The defendants then claimed an appeal from the decision of the Court, sustaining the demurrer, and moved for a suspension of the case under the 27th section of the Statute, establishing the Superior Court. This was overruled. The jury was then impanneled, and the case opened by the District-Attorney. Twenty-five witnesses were called for the Commonwealth, and nine or ten have been examined. Capt. BACON, master of the schooner *Elizabeth B*, who carried away the fugitive, was among those examined. No facts have been developed that have not been heretofore published.

### The India-Rubber Cases at the South.

HORACE H. DAY VS. ROBERT ADGER & CO.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Hon. A. G. MAGRATH, Judge of the United States Court for the District of South Carolina, delivered his decision to-day in the India-rubber case of HORACE H. DAY, of New-York, *vs.* ROBERT ADGER & Co., of this city, and decreed the complainants, in default of defendants giving a bond in a limited time, an injunction, restraining the defendants from making, using or vending any shirred or corrugated elastic India-rubber goods containing vulcanized rubber, whether they be cemented, woven, braided, sewed, or otherwise made. The defendant is the largest dry goods house here, the Stewart of Charleston, and his was made a test case for many other leading merchants who had been sued. The case has been on argument since Friday of last week. WHALEY and RUTLEDGE, of this city, and W. J. A. FULLER, of New-York, appeared for Mr. DAY; and EDMUND MCCREADY, of this city, for the defendants.

### From Texas.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE—INDIAN BATTLE.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The Texas Legislature organized on the 7th inst., and elected officers of the Houston Party.

San Antonio dates of the 10th inst. say that a battle was fought on the 4th between forty soldiers and volunteers, under Lieut. HOGAN, and some Indians. The latter were defeated. Lieut. H. was badly wounded.

### The Sons of Malta.

PARADE OF THE ORDER AT BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The Sons of Malta made their first parade to-night, in full regalia. They were escorted by a military company, and visited the Roman Catholic Fair and the Fair for the benefit of the Blind Asylum, making donations to each.

### Case of Conscience.

RETURN OF STOLEN MONEY TO A BANK.

MONTREAL, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

Four one thousand dollar bills on the Commercial Bank, lost some time ago, were returned to Molson's Bank to-day by a Roman Catholic Priest. They are supposed to have reached his hands through the confessional.

### Destructive Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

FITCH & ALLING'S tannery, situated on the banks of the Genesee, in this city, below the Lower Falls, was totally destroyed by fire early this morning. Loss $70,000 to $80,000; insured $20,500.

### The United States Revenue Cutter Harriet Lane.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The United States Revenue Cutter *Harriet Lane*, from New-York, has put in here for repairs, having received some damages in a storm.

### Fatal Railroad Accident.

SUSQUEHANNA, Penn., Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The engine No. 117, attached to a freight train on the New-York and Erie Railroad, exploded about 2 o'clock this morning, three miles west of this place' seriously injuring NATHAN WHITNEY, engineer, H. YEAKEY, fireman, and FRED. BOWERS and S. HARRISON, brakemen.

### Non-Arrival of the Canada.

SACKVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 16—9 P. M.

There were no signs of the Royal Mail steamship *Canada* at Halifax at 8 o'clock this evening. She is now about due there, with Liverpool dates of the 5th inst.

### Sailing of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed about noon to-day, with eleven passengers for Halifax and thirty-nine for Liverpool. She also takes out $100,000 in specie.

### From Mexico.

THE OUTBREAK AT VICTORIA—PROGRESS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov.* 11.

We have advices from Tampico to the 21st ult., two days later. An extra of the official journal furnishes us the full particulars of the late outbreak at Victoria City. It was headed by one MAYA, a Spaniard by birth, some time since committed to prison for the murder of a French naturalized citizen. He seems to have been a heartless intriguer; at all events, he succeeded in corrupting the guard and organizing his fellow-prisoners, some 60 or 70 in number, into a formidable army, who not only possessed themselves of the building in which they were confined, but of the persons of several of the most prominent citizens. The Chief of Police only escaped by chance.

In the meantime, the people had assembled in great numbers in the public square, where the convicts at first offered battle, but finally, after five of their number had been wounded and one—a notorious criminal, THOMAS PAREDES by name—killed, they betook themselves to flight, in which also the ringleader MAYA was captured. The chief of police, from whose report we gather these facts, says of the origin of the outbreak:

"There is no doubt a political overturn had been planned by the rebels. They were loud in their cries for the reaction (Viva MIRAMON! Viva MAYA! &c.); besides, their deeds attest the party to which they belonged. It is to be presumed, therefore, that there was an unknown hand behind, that directed their movements, and perhaps corrupted the guard, which was composed of soldiers of Villagran, and therefore considered faithful. I am at present endeavoring to trace up this real originator of the movement."

If this be so, the rebels made a great mistake as to the political sympathies of the people, for no sooner had they learned that MAYA was captured, than they assembled *en masse* and demanded his immediate execution. This, however, the authorities resisted, and he was remanded to prison to await his trial by due course of law.

As to the rest of the convicts, they appear to have made good their escape, and at last accounts were still roaming, in an organized band, over the country, levying their contributions on town and country, friend and foe alike. Troops, however, had been ordered to various points for the protection of the inhabitants.

The extra from which we copy also contains late intelligence from the interior, the most important of which is that MARQUEZ had held a council of war and resolved to abandon Guadalajara. In a fortunate skirmish with a portion of WOLL's command, DOBLADO had also taken 40 prisoners, 180 stand of arms, with a considerable quantity of ammunition.

With all this, however, the Liberals make no advance. Their headquarters are still at San Luis Potosi. Besides, it is intimated in DEGOLLADO's order of the day announcing the evacuation of Guadalajara, that it was but a strategical movement, not dictated by any necessity, but part of a plan for a more efficient concentration on the western slope. On the arrival of the Tamaulipas reinforcements, however, at San Luis Potosi, we are promised an advance movement on the capital, in accordance with the general plan of the campaign.

## POLITICAL.

### THE NEW-YORK ELECTION.

#### Success of the Candidates upon the American and Democratic Tickets.

While the official returns from the various counties are still sadly deficient, there is enough evidence before us to authorize the conviction that Mr. D. F. JONES has been chosen Secretary of State by a majority varying little from 1,500, and Mr. RICHMOND State Engineer and Surveyor by 1,800 majority. The following dispatch from Albany furnishes us with results and estimates up to 9 o'clock last evening, which do not vary substantially from our own tables:

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

All but fifteen counties have been heard from officially on Jones, and twenty-seven counties officially on the rest of the Utica ticket. Taking the majority of Jones as the basis for the other candidates, and allowing for their gains and losses as compared with Jones' vote in the counties heard from officially, on them the majorities stand at this hour (9 P. M.) as follows: Jones, 1,520; Richmond, 1,862; Skinner, 567; Elderkin, 356.

#### VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

MAJORITIES FOR LEAVENWORTH, (OP.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Allegany | 2,653 | *Monroe | 2,222 |
| *Broome | 576 | *Niagara | 485 |
| Cattaraugus | 700 | *Oneida | 2,982 |
| *Cayuga | 2,639 | *Onondaga | 2,749 |
| *Chatauque | 2,379 | *Ontario | 467 |
| *Chemung | 38 | *Orleans | 618 |
| *Chenango | 868 | *Oswego | 2,154 |
| *Clinton | 68 | *Otsego | 552 |
| Cortland | 917 | *Schuyler | 150 |
| Delaware | 200 | *St. Lawrence | 4,499 |
| *Dutchess | 177 | *Steuben | 900 |
| Essex | 850 | *Tioga | 443 |
| *Fulton & Hamilton | 232 | *Tompkins | 766 |
| *Genesee | 1,307 | Warren | 475 |
| *Herkimer | 1,765 | Washington | 1,754 |
| *Jefferson | 1,858 | *Wayne | 1,448 |
| Lewis | 500 | Wyoming | 1,318 |
| Livingston | 600 | Yates | 1,028 |
| *Madison | 1,775 | | |
| Total | | | 45,112 |

MAJORITIES FOR JONES, (DEM.)

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| *Albany | 1,963 | Richmond | 981 |
| Columbia | 180 | Rockland | 1,051 |
| Erie | 1,869 | Saratoga | 65 |
| *Franklin | 2 | Schenectady | 1 |
| Greene | 738 | Schoharie | 960 |
| Kings | 4,878 | Seneca | 460 |
| *Montgomery | 406 | Suffolk | 1,219 |
| New-York | 20,064 | Sullivan | 1,472 |
| *Orange | 932 | Ulster | 1,560 |
| *Putnam | 192 | *Westchester | 2,220 |
| *Queens | 2,231 | Total | 46,375 |
| *Schenectady | 2,931 | | |
| JONES ahead | | | 1,2483 |

*Official.

#### COUNTY RETURNS.

*Allegany County*—Leavenworth's majority, 2,653.

*Wayne County*—Leavenworth, 4,658; Storey, 4,583; Chapin, 4,684; Forrest, 4,660; Jones, 3,210; Richmond, 3,275; Skinner, 3,206; Elderkin, 3,210.

*St. Lawrence County*—Leavenworth, 7,846; Jones, 3,347; Storey, 7,836; Richmond, 3,345; Chapin, 7,845; Skinner, 3,330; Forrest, 7,701; Elderkin, 3,464.

*Madison County*—Leavenworth, 4,676; Jones, 2,805.

*Westchester County*, (complete.)—The correct vote of Greensburg deducts 10 votes from JONES. That of Cortlandt takes 20 votes from JONES, and adds them to LEAVENWORTH. Correct total, Jones 6,543; Leavenworth, 4,323—Jones' majority, 2,220.

*Chatauque County*—Jones, 3,211; Leavenworth, 5,590; Richmond, 3,102; Storey, 5,583; Skinner, 3,218; Chapin, 5,578; Elderkin, 3,219; Forrest, 5,583.

*Tompkins County*—Leavenworth, 766; Storey, 758; Chapin, 774; Forrest, 772.

*Oswego County*—Leavenworth, 7,004; Jones, 4,850 Storey, 6,981; Richmond, 4,873; Chapin, 6,974; Skinner, 4,882.

*Orange County*—Jones, 932 majority.

*Onondaga County*—Leavenworth, 8,830; Jones, 6,081 Storey, 8,713; Richmond, 6124; Chapin, 8,734; Skinner, 6,205; Forrest, 8,742; Elderkin, 6,202. This makes Richmond 170 better than figures before reported.

*Ontario County*—Leavenworth, 3,571; Jones, 3,104; Van R. Richmond, 2,143; Storey, 3,566; Skinner 3,105; Chapin, 3,568; Elderkin, 3,098; Forrest, 3,561 Van R. Richmond, 958.

### Meeting of the "Hard" State Committee.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 16.

In consequence of errors in the advertisement of the meeting of the Hard-shell State Committee, some confusion has occurred, but a quorum of members assembled to-day at Congress Hall. Nine members of the Committee were present. JOHN A. GREEN, Jr., President, was in the Chair, and MATHEW MCMAHON was Secretary. The proceedings had reference to the appointment of Congressional District Committees, to supervise the election of delegates to the Charleston Convention. The Committee adjourned till the 30th of December at 1 P. M.

### What Gov. Brown, of Mississippi, has to say on National Politics.

The Hon. A. G. BROWN, in accordance with the invitation of the Legislature of Mississippi, delivered an address in the Hall of Representatives on the 9th inst., to a large and intelligent audience of ladies and gentlemen. The *Eagle of the South* gives the following synopsis of Gov. BROWN's speech on the occasion:

He handled the Northern and Southern question in a clear and bold manner. He did not speak to men who were willing to sink the Constitution and the rights of the South to gain a triumph over the Democracy; he spoke to Southern patriots—men of all parties, who could forget party names for love of country; still he regarded the Democratic Party as the only party which presented the ghost of a chance to save the country. He argued most unanswerably that, as we paid our taxes, fought our country's battles to sustain the Government, the Government was bound to give protection to life, liberty and property; but if the Government turns against us, he would tear down its colossal pillars and scatter them to the four winds of heaven.

He said there were three classes of parties at the North. Mr. SEWARD and his followers assert that Congress can exclude us from the Territories; the second class is Mr. DOUGLAS and his followers, who admit our equality, but assert that the people of the Territories may, by non-action or unfriendly legislation, drive us out. The third class not only admit our equality and protection, but give us courts, without laws—a meatless bone. To this class belong the President, a portion of his Cabinet and his Northern supporters.

He admitted the existence of a little band of patriots at the North, but he was dealing with the abovenamed classes.

Mr. SEWARD declares there is an "irrepressible conflict." Gov. BROWN said, "So there is!" and thought the election of a Black Republican President would be the overt act, when the South must choose between Slavery in the Union or independence out of it.

He thought Mr. DOUGLASS all wrong, but hoped he would listen to the voice of the "Good Shepherd," and return to the path of duty.

Of Mr. BUCHANAN, he said, he hardly knew what to say; but if the *Constitution* newspaper was his true exponent, he (Gov. BROWN) thought his position more indefensible than either SEWARD's or DOUGLAS'. SEWARD would snatch our rights away by the strong arm of power; DOUGLAS does it just as effectually, with more adroitness, while BUCHANAN stands by, smiles graciously, and says, "For shame, gentlemen!" But, though panopolied in power, he does nothing to prevent the outrage. If we are to be robbed, Gov. BROWN prefers being robbed by the bold highwayman, SEWARD.

Gov. BROWN said if he did BUCHANAN injustice, the President must blame his organ and his Attorney-General. The first had been preaching the rankest heresies, while the latter endeavored to satisfy the South with honeyed words. If they are our friends, let them say so in plain words; they could not escape observation under the smoke of a general fire aimed at DOUGLAS.

Gov. BROWN holds that we have, under the Constitution and the decision of the Supreme Court, the right to carry our slaves into the Territories, and to have Slavery protected, first, by the Territorial Legislature, that failing us, then by Congress.

He showed the perfect mockery of going to courts, which DOUGLAS and BUCHANAN would have us do, when the Territorial Legislature had, by unfriendly or non-action, expelled us from the Territories. His arguments on this point were unanswerable.

Gov. BROWN abhors DOUGLAS' Squatter Sovereignty, detests the good Lord, good devil policy of the President's organ, and is not satisfied with "BLACK's Observations," and he looks with anxiety and some fears for BUCHANAN's *exposé* at the opening of Congress.

He advised the Democratic Party in Mississippi to send their best men to Charleston, who would insist upon a clear recognition of all our rights. He would not be satisfied with the Cincinnati Platform—it has two faces; he wanted a platform granting Congressional protection to Slavery in the Territories—he would be satisfied with nothing less. And if it was refused, break up the Charleston Convention and the National Democratic Party of the land.

### The Use of Money at Elections.

*From the Atlas and Argus.*

Twenty years ago the use of any considerable amount of money to carry an election was so unusual that it would not only have excited general remark, but would have brought disgrace upon the candidate resorting to such means to secure success. The knowledge that a public officer bought himself into power would, in those days, have been accepted as a concession that his merits did not entitle him to the support of the people. The prudent men of a quarter of a century since, would have trembled for the success of our system of Government, had they beheld its control given up into the hands of those who would rather rely for success upon the use of money than upon the public confidence in their capacity, fidelity and honesty. But the evil, once so rare, has gradually grown until its dimensions have become alarming. Commencing in the populous cities, where poverty and crime mainly concentrate, it has extended itself by degrees through the rural districts, until at the present time it pervades and corrupts the entire State.

It is an axiom that familiarity with vice reconciles us to its contemplation, even as uncomeliness and deformity lose their offensiveness when the eye becomes accustomed to them. It is thus that men of sense and integrity now regard without surprise, a practice which, twenty years since, would have startled and alarmed them. Yet it is impossible to exaggerate the baneful tendency of the evil. It corrupts and degrades the masses of the people until their minds become prepared for any dishonorable, or even criminal proposition. It converts the ballot, of which our Republic so justly boasts, from the boon and the badge of a freeman to an article of paltry traffic. It dries up the emotions of patriotism among the people, and turns universal suffrage into a curse, instead of a blessing.

*The amount of money now paid out at an important or sharply contested election is enormous.* Political parties, it is well known, are frequently induced to place candidates upon their tickets for prominent positions solely in consideration of their wealth and their willingness to use it in the campaign as a means of success. The boast is frequently made, after the nomination of a candidate, of the amount of money he will expend to "carry the State," and the friendly organs of high political officers have ere now been known to speak approvingly of their "princely liberty" during an important canvass. In discussing the chances of success even in a Presidential campaign, it is not unusual to hear glowing speculations publicly made as to the amount of money that would be used by a particular candidate to secure a doubtful and necessary State, as though the corruption of the ballot-box by the wholesale purchase of votes partook of the nature of munificence.

The evil is not confined to any one party—it extends, necessarily, to all, although the Democratic Party is, perhaps, mainly, driven to it in self-defence, and is, of the two, the most deeply interested in a reform, since it does not include the same amount of wealth with the opposing organization—at least not an equal number of men disposed to contribute money for political ends. We have, nevertheless, no desire to claim exemption from blame for our own political friends. *Both parties are censurable, and both are interested in removing an evil which has become oppressive and injurious, without yielding any commensurate advantage to either.* It is well known that our annual elections are now a serious pecuniary burden to all who take part or interest in them. Candidates and their friends, as well as those who believe that the success of their own political principles will conduce to the prosperity and happiness of the country, find themselves counselled, in self-defence, to squander money upon the most worthless class of society, and are frequently under the necessity of buying the support of their own partizans, who, seeing opponents chased, think, with some show of reason, that compensation is more justly due to the efforts of friends, and refuse to work or vote without it.

There are, however, far more important considerations than the pecuniary convenience of those who are thus unjustly taxed, which call for a reform in this direction. A republican government depends for its safety upon the integrity as well as the intelligence of the masses. Can we expect good citizens from those who from the earliest moment they are entitled to the exercise of the right of freemen, are induced to yield their convictions of duty for corrupt considerations? Can we look for honest rulers among those who owe their success to their money, rather than to the good-will and confidence of the people or to their own merits? Is there not danger that the man who will sell his vote without regard to his principles, will eventually strike at the freedom he has thus abused? Is there not risk that the officer who buys his way to power may prove corrupt in the discharge of a trust he has secured only by corruption? If money is to control our elections, how soon shall we reject as absurd in our choice of a candidate, the question "is he honest—is he capable—is he faithful?" It has always been our boast that poverty cannot bar true merit from rising to positions of honor and trust in this Republic. To the poor man, then, the use of money at elections is especially unjust. It closes public offices against every one but the man of wealth; and the most deserving citizens, whose means chance to be limited, shrink disheartened and disgusted from a canvass.

The evil cries loudly for reform. The danger is threatening to the purity and the peace of the country, and to the success of our experiment of self-government. Men of all parties should unite in demanding such legislation, or such constitutional amendments if needs be, as will effectually remove the bane from the land. It is a Upas tree, spreading over the whole State, and poisoning all beneath its shade. It is useless to lop the branches—it must be torn up by the roots. We appeal to the journals and men of all parties to unite with us in favoring a reform, and in agitating the subject until the end is accomplished. Unless they do, our public trusts will before long be yielded into the hands of corrupt and faithless men, and every worthy citizen will feel that

"The post of honor is a private station."

What are the present legal and constitutional provisions applicable to the subject, and what remedies in the way of legislation, or by means of amendment to the Constitution, promise to aid in the work of reformation, will be considered in another article.

## CITY POLITICS.

### FERNANDO WOOD'S ACCEPTANCE OF THE NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

MOZART HALL, New-York, Nov. 16, 1859.

*To the Hon. Fernando Wood:*

DEAR SIR: At a meeting of the Democratic City Convention, held at Mozart Hall last evening, you were unanimously nominated as the Democratic candidate for Mayor, and the undersigned were appointed a Committee to notify you of your nomination, and ask your acceptance of the same. Soliciting an early reply, we are, very respectfully, your friends.

S. P. RUSSEL, ISAAC LAWRENCE,
FRANCIS FLEET, JOHN BOYD,
STEPHEN LYNCH.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of the 16th inst., tendering me, in behalf of the Convention lately held at Mozart Hall, its nomination as a candidate for the Mayoralty. In accepting this candidacy, it is due to the public that I should clearly and emphatically state the policy which will govern my official course, if elected.

That there may be no misapprehension as to my views, therefore, the following will comprise a concise statement of them, upon the topics referred to:

I am in favor of, and, if elected, shall submit a practical plan for the relief of the tax-payers, which will materially enhance the public revenues, and decrease the public expenditures.

In favor of *one* head to the Corporation, which shall possess authority to enforce prompt obedience to the laws by officials, and the people, believing that this City requires a strong, consolidated Government, having sufficient inherent vigor and legal independence to command immediate compliance to its will. Better have an iron rule than no rule at all, as now.

In favor of an energetic and dignified administration of the duties of the office of Chief Magistrate, and a general elevation of character in those who fill the public departments.

In favor of the restoration of the municipal rights of this City by the repeal or material modification of some of the laws passed within five years; and opposed to all unnecessary and unjust legislation, which increases taxation and decreases our rights of local self-government.

In favor of the great fundamental principles of the National Democratic Party, but if elected Mayor shall discard merely partisan considerations in the discharge of my official trusts, and be governed by my own convictions of what the public good may require without respect to other influences.

In favor of a liberal construction of all laws which interfere with the harmless prejudices and national customs of adopted citizens, so long as morality and good government are not infringed upon.

In favor of excluding bullies and rowdies from public employment, and of dealing summarily and severely with this class of outlaws, whenever coming within the authority of the magistracy.

And finally, in favor of such legislation and such a discharge of executive duty as shall give this people a better Government at less cost; and as will create a more intelligent appreciation of the commercial and physical resources of the great City in which we live with a higher tone of public and private morals.

With these explicit declarations of the general policy which will control my action as Mayor, if elected, I accept the nomination; and shall be thankful for the support of all who will stand with me upon the platform laid down. Very respectfully yours,

FERNANDO WOOD.

MESSRS. STEPHEN P. RUSSEL, ISAAC LAWRENCE, FRANCIS FLEET, JOHN BOYD, STEPHEN LYNCH, Committee.

### THE MOZART HALL GOVERNOR OF THE ALMS-HOUSE.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter notifying me of my nomination as a candidate for Governor of the Alms-House, and in reply I cheerfully accept the same. If elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties with fidelity to the people, and to the great interests intrusted to that Board.

Very respectfully, JAS. LYNCH.

MESSRS. S. P. RUSSEL, ISAAC LAWRENCE, FRANCIS FLEET, JOHN BOYD, STEPHEN LYNCH, Committee.

### COUNTY CANVASSERS.

The County Canvassers were in session all day yesterday. The returns from the Fifth, Eighth, Ninth, Sixteenth and Twenty-second Wards, and those of the Twentieth Ward, with the exception of the Seventh District, were canvassed. The returns of that district were not forthcoming. It was stated that one copy had been left with the Alderman of the Ward, and one copy with the County Clerk. The Board decided that it could not go on with the copy produced by the County Clerk alone, and a resolution directing that officer to obtain the other copy was adopted. The returns for the Eighth District, Twentieth Ward, had been sent to the Alderman's house by the canvassers, and, after having been broken open, had been sealed up again. The Chairman, Mr. BUNT, said the law required that the returns should be sealed by the canvassers, and not opened till they came before the County Canvassers. The returns for this district were, however, duly canvassed. The canvass is proceeding rapidly, and will be completed this week. The Board at 5½ o'clock adjourned to 10 A. M. to-day.

### THE TAMMANY PRIMARY ELECTIONS.

The Tammany-Hall wing of the Democracy held last evening their primary elections—supposed by the uninitiated to be the primary process of nominating candidates for the approaching charter election. It has, however, wickedly or otherwise, been insinuated that the election is a matter of form, and that not only the members of the nominating Conventions, but also the lucky candidates, are selected beforehand by the power behind the throne. However this may be, the elections were held last evening, were attended with the customary excitement in the intensely Democratic Wards, and the regular tickets were elected in nearly every case. The delegates assemble this evening at Tammany to effect the nomination. Until yesterday, Mr. WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER was pretty well understood, among inner circles, to be selected to conduct the field in the honored name of St. Tammany; but Mr. HAVEMEYER, in the following card, declines the intended honor.

CARD FROM MR. HAVEMEYER.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1859.

*To the Editors of the Evening Post:*

GENTLEMEN: I notice in a morning paper that my name is included in a list of candidates for the Mayoralty of the City at the ensuing election.

I beg leave to say that I am not a candidate for such nomination, and could not, by any possibility, consent to accept it if tendered to me, or again assume the functions of that office. Yours respectfully,

W. F HAVEMEYER.

The following names are said by the knowing ones to be on the Tammany programme for the nominations:

*Mayor*—John A. Dix, A. V. Stout or C. Godfrey Gunther.

*Corporation Counsel*—J. E. Devlin or Recorder Barnard.

*Almshouse Governor*—Mr. McElroy.

*Aldermen*—Second District, Mr. Bickford; Fourth, Mr. James McMahon; Sixth, Mr. Michael Tuomey; Eight, Peter Mitchell; Tenth, C. G. McConnell; Twelfth, F. J. A. Boole; Fourteenth, Mr. Platt; Sixteenth, Terence Farley.

### THE YOUNG MEN'S REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

This body met last evening. There was a slim attendance, owing to the Ward preparation for the primary elections this evening. No business of importance was transacted, and the Committee adjourned early.

## HARPER'S FERRY OUTBREAK.

### The Episode in Tennessee.

EXAMINATION OF DR. W. R. PALMER AT MEMPHIS.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, Nov. 10, reports the examination of Dr. W. RUSSELL PALMER, whose case was mentioned yesterday. The crime charged upon the Doctor is complicity in BROWN's schemes of insurrection. The *Avalanche* terms the developments in the case "alarming disclosures," and describes the culprit as follows:

"He is a respectable looking man, apparently about forty years of age, five feet eight inches high, stoop-shouldered, and speaks in a hesitating manner. He says he has been in difficulties before on account of his name—that there are a great many W. R. Palmers in New-York, but that his name is WM. RUSSELL PALMER."

On Monday, Nov. 9, Dr. PALMER was taken before a Magistrate's Court and examined. The correspondence published in yesterday's TIMES was produced in evidence, and read. The *Avalanche* states that on receiving the "Traveler's" letter and its enclosure from Gov. WISE, Gov. HARRIS "considered that if the grave charges which THATCHER's letter conveyed against PALMER were true, or had a semblance of truth, the residence of such a black-hearted miscreant in the midst of an unsuspecting community should be known, and the conspirator brought to justice. To that end the Governor dispatched to this city Hon. JOHN C. BURCH, a gentleman of strict integrity and sagacity, but who was not generally known in our city. Arrived here, in a quiet way, inquiries for Dr. W. RUSSELL PALMER were instituted, and that individual discovered at the Redford House. Special officer W. F. MEACHAM, at Nashville, who accompanied Col. BUACH, waited upon the doctor, and desired to see him on private business.

The *Avalanche* then proceeds:

Dr. P. took him to his room, when MEACHAM stated that he was from Indiana, and a member of the new Provisional Government, and had come to confer with him as to the course to be pursued since the Harper's Ferry mishap; that he (Dr. P.) had been represented to him as a friend of the cause, etc. The Doctor replied that he was himself a Yankee, and thought the Harper's Ferry insurrection would prove unfavorable to the cause of Abolitionism, as it would induce slaveholders at the South to watch their negroes more closely, and be more on their guard; that he was no Abolitionist himself, and did not sympathize with the recent outbreak. MEACHAM then told him it was not their object to shed blood, but simply to arm the slaves and march them out of the country, and that he intended to do so as long as life lasted; he also stated to P., that if he was not a friend of the cause, he had placed himself in his (P.'s) power, and it would be death for his character to be known in Memphis. PALMER replied that witness needn't fear; that he made no disclosures; that he had always been a friend to Northern men, and if he (MEACHAM) got into a difficulty on account of being a Northern man, he should receive all the assistance in his power. Next day MEACHAM met Dr. P. in the bar-room of the same house, and recommenced conversation on the same subject. The Doctor informed him that he could have no further communication in regard to the matter; that he had better go back home and go at something else.

These interviews did not elicit anything, to be sure, but it is more than probable that PALMER, who is said to be in THATCHER's latter a keen, shrewd man, was not to be caught so easily, especially when BROWN was in limbo, and very likely to swing for his pains. However, the fact that he did not, while professing to be a Southern man, at once denounce one who had confessed to having been a party in the late treasonable and murderous affair in Virginia, bore hard against him; as did also the fact that all the information contained in THATCHER's letter to BROWN in regard to PALMER and his family affairs, upon inquiry, was found to be strictly true.

Having obtained, as he thought, testimony sufficient to arrest PALMER and have him committed, and having also completed his arrangements for the arrest of other suspected parties near Paris, in this State, Col. BURCH determined to secure the person of PALMER, and for that purpose went before Esquire HORNE, and, having made the necessary affidavit, obtained the warrant:

The warrant was placed in the hands of Sheriff BIRD, who, as before stated, arrested PALMER at the Redford House about 12 o'clock on the night of Tuesday, and lodged him in jail. At the examination yesterday, the accused was represented by able counsel in the person of R. D. BROWN, Esq., while the prosecution was conducted by Attorney-General JOHN F. SALE and Col. JOHN C. BURCH. The case was opened by the State with the introduction of Col. BURCH as a witness, who testified to what he knew of the matter, as we have detailed above. He also testified that at the time of the arrest, PALMER denied at first of having had the conversation with Mr. MEACHAM, which we have given; but on being pressed to acknowledge the fact, PALMER stated that the conversation did not amount to much, and was only such as could be heard at any breakfast-table since the occurrence of the outbreak.

Col. BURCH was followed by Mr. MEACHAM, who rehearsed his conversations with PALMER, which we have given above. The Court introduced as testimony the letter from "A Traveler," together with Gov. WISE's letter; a letter written by MARY HORNER to her husband, and THATCHER's letter.

At the conclusion of the reading the prosecution introduced J. C. LANIER, Esq., Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court, who testified that the statement made in the said letter, in reference to the family of Dr. PALMER, the lawsuit, etc., were correct. Judge W. T. BROWN was also called by the State, and corroborated the above.

The prosecution then rested their case. The counsel for the defence admitted that the first intelligence of the insurrection at Harper's Ferry was not made known in Memphis until the 19th of October, and that it was not known here that there was a Constitution for a regularly organized Provisional Government until the 22d. Counsel further admitted that it required four days to transmit a letter from this city to New-York, which, it was argued by the prosecution, proved that the letter to Gov. WISE could not have been concocted here, because if it had been written here on the 22d, it could not have reached New-York until the 26th—four days after it was really mailed from New-York to Gov. WISE.

The testimony having closed, the counsel on both sides argued the case at length, when, after a brief summing up by the Court, the accused was held to bail in the sum of $2,500 for his appearance before the Circuit Court, in default of which he was committed to jail.

### CHARLESTOWN AFTER THE TRIALS.

*Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.*

CHARLESTOWN, Va., Sunday, Nov. 12.

Some surprise, perhaps some complaint, has been expressed in some of the Northern prints, that BROWN, COOKE, and others of the Harper's Ferry prisoners should have been brought to trial so soon after their capture. This was, however, in exact obedience to the Virginia statute on the subject, which enacts that "when an indictment is found against a person for felony, he *shall*, unless good cause be shown for a continuance, be arraigned and tried at the same term." Thus the law was strictly pursued in these cases. No good cause was shown for a continuance; indeed a continuance was not as much as asked. HAZLITT, who was afterwards arrested, was not tried, because he could not be indicted during the Term.

Quick as these trials may seem to have followed the perpetration of the offence, the records of the Jefferson Court will show cases of felony where the trial was even more speedy. Thus I remember one which occurred but a few years since, where, during the session of the Court, a horse was stolen, taken to Maryland, and there offered for sale; the prisoner was arrested, brought back to the county, and having waived his right to an Examining Court, was tried and on his way to the Penitentiary within a week from the time he committed the larceny.

Had BROWN deferred his attack for a few weeks, he could not have been brought to trial until next May. He chose his own time for the attack, and his sympathisers have no ground to blame a Virginia court for dealing with him precisely as their law required, and as it had again and again dealt with its own citizens.

I am told that it was stated by a correspondent of your paper, that Judge PARKER, before whom these unfortunate men were tried, had ordered that they be shut in case of an attempt to rescue them. This is altogether a mistake, unintentional, of course. No such order was made, nor an order of any kind respecting their custody. The Judge would not, and did not, interfere with duties pertaining to others. He merely tried the prisoners; the sheriff and jailor are responsible for their safe custody, and they could not be in kinder hands. This mistake should be corrected to prevent all misapprehension, and because more or less importance is attached to everything connected with these trials.

I might also refer to a statement which has appeared in various papers, that the judge had decided that the Sharpe's rifles and other arms used by the insurgents, belonged to BROWN, and were ordered to be delivered to his heirs. No such question ever came before the judge—and the statement had no other foundation than some idle, vague rumor.

Matters are more quiet here, now that the Court has adjourned.

### A PLEA FOR CAPT. COOK.

The *Christian Intelligencer* of the present week contains an eulogium of JOHN E. COOK, and a plea for his life, which presents the unfortunate man in the new character of a poet. The article, which we subjoin, is understood to be from the pen of Rev. ELBERT I. PORTER, the editor:

CAPT. JOHN E. COOK.

This misguided young man, who, with the other insurgents of Harper's Ferry, has been condemned to death, we cannot believe to be, in fact, the felon the Virginia Court has adjudged him to be in law. Guilty he, no doubt, was, of conjoining with others for the commission of crime—guilty, in yielding to the villainous schemes of old BROWN, and the plausible sophistry of the *Tribune*-man, KAGI. But we are sure that he was incapable of plotting and contriving so monstrous an assemblage of crimes as met in the Harper's Ferry tragedy. That was the work of older heads and harder hearts. That was a work inspired by men who, under pretexts of philanthropy, were ready to engage the wild and lawless ogres of Abolition fanaticism to do deeds of blood at which humanity must shudder. JOHN BROWN and KAGI had been properly educated, and in the right school, to undertake so foolish and wicked an enterprise as that of conquering Virginia, overturning the United States Government, and of establishing upon their ruins a Negro Paradise. But COOK was not the man to lead, or even sustain by active counsel, any such criminal undertaking. That he could be overborne by threats, subdued into acquiescence by adroit and sophistical tongues, and shaken from his purposes by jibes and sneers, we can easily believe. Three several times he tried to break loose from the entanglements in which he had become involved. Even up to the very day on the night of which the Armory was taken, COOK, as appeared in evidence, was kept ignorant of BROWN's special intentions; and, when at length the horrid deed of the insurrection was precipitated upon the unsuspecting people of Harper's Ferry, COOK was assigned a duty which involved, on his part, no participation in the butchery which ensued. While we know that he violated law, and exposed himself to just punishment, yet we think that COOK's youth, his visionary and impressible character, his involvment with bad men, under the sanction and applause of so-called good men, ought to go far toward mitigating, in his case, that severity of judgment which the law has pronounced.

Let BROWN, as the master actor in this bad affair, be hung. He has forfeited his life to the outraged laws of his country. Let him be held up to a traitor's shame and ignominy. Let Northern fanatics take warning from his scaffold, and desist from their reckless and insane rage. But, BROWN executed, Virginia justice is avenged. COOK deserves no such fate as is due to his tempter and leader; and this we say from an intimate knowledge of the character of the unfortunate young man.

He was, a few years ago, a member of the congregation of which the writer is the pastor. He was then a law student in Williamsburgh, and a young man of blameless morals and industrious habits. When the writer knew him he had no Abolition sympathies, nor malevolent purposes against any. As an attendant at church, and a teacher in a then mission Sabbath-school, he displayed tendencies of disposition at once amicable and admirable. When the Kansas war broke out, when preachers and politicians strove together to inflame the public mind with diabolical resentments, COOK, young, sentimental, visionary, and adventurous, emigrated to Kansas. There he was seduced by BROWN into a partial participation in his crimes. But it must be remembered that these crimes sprang from political causes, and were committed under the promptings

## POLITICS OF THE NORTHWEST.

**Political Events—Douglas—Harper's Ferry—Opinion in the Northwest—Edward Bates—Revolution in Missouri.**

THE BEECHES, Nov. 1859.

The Fall elections of 1859 here made a memorable era in politics. They constitute a crisis in the political revolution going on. Six months since there was very little crystalized in our politics; now there is much. There was a vast opposition—an undoubted majority against what is called Democracy; but that opposition did not understand itself—wanted coalescence. In the midst of this stood out the Republican party—a powerful nucleus—having the key-note of public opinion;—active, zealous, vigilant and determined. Alone, this was not quite enough. Of the 114 Electoral votes given to FREMONT a part were given by *pluralities*. If the votes given to FILLMORE in Ohio and New-York had been given to a Democrat, the Republicans would have been defeated in those States. To be sure there was no probability of such an event, but in political combinations such a thing was possible. It was necessary for future events to clear up the doubt, and add enough States to the list to make the election of a Republican President both possible and probable. The Fall elections have done this; and it now remains only for the future to determine whether this revolution shall go backwards, or shall go on to its natural and legitimate conclusion—the nationality of Free dom, not Slavery.

In my first letter, preceding any of these elections, I stated that the Democracy of Ohio, and of the Northwest, had almost entirely adopted DOUGLAS and his doctrines, in the hope that the name of Popular Sovereignty, and the energy, and the supposed popularity of DOUGLAS would save them from the catastrophe which seemed evidently impending. I said, also, that if DOUGLAS could not carry some of these States,—much more if he could not reduce the Republican majority,—it would be proof conclusive that neither he nor his doctrines had any available strength. Such is the fact.

No one can pretend that he has done any good (if he has not done harm) to his party in the Northwest. Ohio, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, have given their verdict in unmistakeable terms; and (what you in New-York may not see as plain) Indiana has done so too. Local elections were held in all the counties, and to any one familiar with their past votes, it is evident the State will be Republican when it is needed. There is no compromise ground in the Northwest between the Pro-Slavery doctrines of the Administration and the thorough Republican doctrine of an Anti-Slavery Government.

The Harper's Ferry affair has been as much read of, and talked about, here, as in New-York; and as much effort made to connect the Republicans with it, and scare some good people from their propriety. But, unfortunately, the Democrats have so over done the thing, that the "scare" is all on the other side, and a real tragedy is made to appear ridiculous. This is unfortunate; for I cannot look upon the Harper's Ferry scene without a melancholy feeling. What an intensity of moral conviction must exist in thousands of minds against Slavery, when even a half-dozen men can be found to get up such a scene as that! And what a pitiable condition is that society in, which fears its recurrence from a handful of men!

JOHN BROWN appears to me a pretty strong parallel to John Balfour of Barley, with his intensity of fanaticism, his conviction of truth, and his admirable courage. Gov. WISE may think himself another Claverhouse, with his chivalry. The name of JOHN BROWN will live as the hero of the occasion. In one word, the Harper's Ferry affair is politically disastrous to the Pro-Slavery Party. It has done what is the worst possible thing for them—renewed the discussion on Slavery.

Among the most significant signs of the times is the declaration of opinions by EDWARD BATES. It is significant, not so much in relation to the Presidential question, as to what is the real direction of public opinion. I have always understood Mr BATES to be substantially on the Anti-Slavery side, though I am a little surprised by the strength and clearness with which he has expressed himself. I am glad, too, for I think it is a good sign to see honest views honestly expressed, by our public men, without any catering to a fictitious idea of popularity.

Mr. BATES, if I mistake not, is a native of Virginia, of Quaker origin. He is a Whig of the old school,—long distinguished at the Bar, and as much so in politics, though seldom holding office. He has more than once been offered a seat in the Cabinet, and as often declined. He is no office-seeker, and if a conservative be wanted, none is more conservative. His declaration of opinions places him within the circle of pure Republicans, and on that account it is, that I am rather surprised. No more conclusive proof, however, can be offered, that the thoughtful men of the country are gradually taking that ground.

I have just read one of those blustering articles in the Richmond *Enquirer*, with which the Southern Democrats delight to edify the public. It talks of the rise in Wise stock, and the determination to force the Slave code protection doctrine on the Democratic Convention. Can it be possible that these people really think there is any chance for the author of the Donnelly letter, or the Harper's Ferry blusterer? Can they believe that the Southern States themselves would reopen the Slave trade, or enact a Slave code? Or do they believe that this sort of bluster is not understood? I am at a loss to understand this kind of talk, whether real or unreal.

One thing, however, these gentlemen ought to know—that no man of the Wise description will ever succeed, either in Convention or elections. Thirty millions of people cannot be hectored into submission, and just as little can be managed like machinery.

A quiet revolution is going on in Missouri which will soon be seen in marked results. The slaves are constantly carried out of the State, and free laborers are coming in. This exodus of slaves may be occasionally retarded; but will go on till none are left. The prediction of ATCHISON is being fulfilled: that if Kansas was allowed to be a free Territory, Missouri must become a free State. The Missouri restriction proposed in 1820 was right, and it would have been carried had the men of those days had the least idea that the solemn compromise they made would be set aside, and treated with contempt in 1854. It is well, however, as it is. God is ever

"*From seeming evil, still educing good.*"

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

### Movements of Troops Towards Brownsville.

*From the New-Orleans Picayune, Nov.* 11.

On the receipt here of the last news from Brownsville, Mr. HARRIS, President of the Southern Steamship Company, immediately telegraphed to the Secretary of War the disastrous condition of affairs on the Rio Grande, in which the lives and property of so many American citizens and so large an amount of valuable Government property were exposed, day and night, to the relentless attacks of a band of robbers and murderers.

Mr. HARRIS, calling on Mr. HATCH, Collector of the Port, and representing what he had done, and showing his advices from the Rio Grande, Mr. HATCH also telegraphed to Washington the necessity of prompt measures on the part of Government.

Secretary FLOYD immediately did what he should have done before—ordered the artillery company at Baton Rouge to proceed at once to the protection of Brazos Santiago and Brownsville, the Quartermaster here providing transportation.

The troops left Baton Rouge to-day, at 11 o'clock, on the steamer *Duncan F. Kenner*, and may be expected here to-morrow. The Quartermaster has arranged, we learn, with the Southern Steamship Company, for their going over on the steamer *Arizona*, advertised to leave to-morrow for Brazos Santiago.

Over sixty volunteers from this city have offered their services in response to the appeal for aid from the citizens of Brownsville; but it is thought their generous offer will not be needed, now that the regular troops are to be sent. By this time, too, the Rangers ordered out by the Governor of Texas, and who left San Antonio on the 22d ult., must be at or very near Brownsville. Two companies of United States troops are on their way from Fort Clark, Texas, so that there will be speedily enough armed men on the spot to scatter CORTINAS and his band to the four winds of heaven.

The *Arizona* will not stop at Indianola as usual, the Steamship Company's managers being desirous that she should reach Brazos Santiago with relief as speedily as possible. Their prompt and energetic action in the matter will be fully appreciated, as it deserves.

## OBSERVATIONS FROM THE ALPS.

**The Basis of its Power—Growth of Ultramontanism—The Pope and the Legations, &c.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

GENEVA, Sunday, Oct. 23, 1859.

When Christ was on the earth, it seems that he did not regard it as essential to the dignity or success of his mission that he should get possession of some temporal princedom, in order that he might move about surrounded by drawn swords, and be able to give a wholesome chastisement to whoever should question his sovereignty. His present successor, according to the Roman theory, however, is attaching great importance to the glittering steel and the temporal emoluments. The vicar of to-day is quite ready to send legions of souls to purgatory, rather than part with a little of this earthly patrimony. The vicar of to-day keeps one eye on the heavenly keys, and the other on the batteries and Swiss mercenaries. He does not like the heretical notions of free-thinking and free-going; and when he adopts any worldly inventions, in order to keep pace with his worldly neighbors, he usually tries to sanctify them by a name or a little holy water. Thus it is you have, on the railroad from Rome to Frascati, a locomotive named the *Saint Peter*, and a screw war-steamer, which has just been built for His Holiness, called the *Immaculate Conception*. Now, to some minds there is no incongruity between an immaculate conception and a war-ship bristling with the implements of death. To some there is no incongruity between the beautiful teachings of the Saviour and the Perugia massacre. The truth is, the Roman Church is one of the best-planned of all human institutions. The religious element in man is universal, and it is no uncommon thing for scheming intellects to take advantage of this circumstance. The aim of the Roman Church at worldly supremacy by this means has never been doubted, and the bafflings which it has received from time to time have come from a hand against which man in all his wisdom cannot successfully contend. Christ selected the humble fisherman as the exponent of his principles and the type of his Church. The claimed successor of Peter thinks much of his fine purple and his hired bayonets; pretends to dispense the gifts of heaven for a consideration; teaches you to confess your sins to man instead of God—and to pray to the Virgin. This greatest of all anomalies of the Nineteenth Century is now on trial before public opinion. With its prestige, its well-trained able defenders, and the issue of worldly pride at stake, it will not surrender very gracefully. The French Emperor, however, is not its passive supporter any longer. The Emperor had used the Church a great deal, and it was supposed the Church would use him in return. The result is honorable to civilization. The attack of the French bishops, however, should be a warning on the other side of the Atlantic, where the free school and the free church must be the Napoleon bulwark to Romanism. In France a single will sends these noisy disputants away from the arena they had so fiercely entered, against all Christian precepts, to battle for the tyranny and degradation of temporal papacy. In America we shall only be safe with an enlightened Democracy.

Dr. MANNING may howl against nationalities and hold up Rome as the centre of all light and intelligence, and Romanism as the perfection of Heaven's blessings on the earth. But while he prays for ANTONELLI, I shall pray for GARIBALDI. And as these Jesuits send a great deal of money to America to free our souls from infidelity, I hope we shall show our gratitude in return by sending GARIBALDI thousands of Sharp's rifles to aid in the freedom of Italy.

For the last ten years ultramontanism has made very great extensions of its power. It has given every support to legitimate princes who have been ill at ease with their own subjects, and by shielding all the errors of its instruments behind the sacred cross, it had hoped to steal forward until it held the controlling political positions in Europe. The politico-social condition of Italy, Spain, Ireland, Poland, and Austria, it thought to fasten more firmly on France, and ultimately on England, Holland, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, and Russia. These fallacious dreams were sadly disturbed by the late war, and they were again startled by the conditions just offered by NAPOLEON, viz.: "Anarchy, Terror, or Peace." In other words, the politics of Europe are becoming more intelligible each day. When everything is reduced to first principles, it is simply "Divine right," or "popular sovereignty." It is an Emperor, a Pope, or a Duke, to disregard justice, and massacre, imprison, or bastinado those who question the one will, or the rights of the people to frame their own laws and choose their own rulers. Therefore ultramontanism is ready to war to the death rather than yield the temporal power. The yielding of the temporal power breaks the charm of the Church. One sign of the times promises well in the midst of all this contention—the Jesuits look less oily than they did. It is very evident something disturbs their digestion or their sleep. One blow struck in an attempt to recover the Romagna would end in dispensing with many meddlesome minions and a few "divine-right" usurpers. I have a Polish friend who, after traveling about the world a great deal, settled in America, because it is the only country free from feudal nonsense. He takes a despairing view of Europe, and says that it is morally and politically rotten, and that no European is happy unless toadying to somebody. This spirit, he says, pervades all classes; and from what I have seen I should say it was too true. But I still maintain there is hope for Europe. The Italian race has shown, by its sacrifice, its unity and its firmness, a most sublime spectacle—its worthiness of free institutions. It has secured the sympathy of the world, and placed itself at the head of Continental civilization.

NAPOLEON reckoned without his host, when, in the treaty of Villafranca, which has just been concluded at Zurich, he supposed that Central Italy had been so long under the rule of the oppressors as to be demoralized and unfit for self-government. With this delusion he sanctioned the return of the Dukes, and thus placed himself in his present awkward position, of raising an Italian war of independence, and then urging submission to those hated and vanquished ex-rulers, because he has agreed to their restoration in a treaty. But the Dukes cannot be returned by force. It requires but a very little to enkindle the revolution. Austria is bankrupt, and quite annoyed with her Emperor and his failures; Hungary is becoming more critical in her position; the Tyrol requires but an excuse; and Central Germany having fairly comprehended the Italian question, which is simply Austrian or Italian rule in Italy, has commenced agitating in favor of popular rights. The present is an exciting moment in the progress of events. Italy is regarded with deep anxiety by hungry despots and the aspirants for human progress.

Ultramontanism is now receiving considerable attention in Switzerland. I observe that the Society Helvetia, a society which has become the exponent of much of the conservatism and moral intelligence of the country, has, at a recent meeting, charged its Central Committee to report on the following propositions, viz: 1. By what means has Ultramontanism succeeded in attaining its recent unexpected success, and what would be the best obstacles to its progress? 2. In what manner can the two principal churches of the Christian confession be placed under the supervision of the State without interference with their dogmas or their freedom of worship? 3. How can they succeed in obtaining for the Catholic Church an internal constitution independent from the Church without, and if it will not be opportune to open a serious discussion upon the foundation of a national Swiss (Catholic) Church? 4. What would be the best means to employ on the field of popular education, against the tendencies and efforts of Ultramontanism.

In my last letter I referred to the want of sympathy with free institutions existing among the igher classes of Swiss society. I will mention the following incident, which occurred under my own notice about two months ago. The Swiss Society of Natural History improvised a meeting at Geneva, in honor of Prof. AGASSIZ, who was visiting his native country after many years absence. Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, who was here but a day or two previous, when invited to stay and represent transatlantic institutions on the occasion, declined on the ground that, if he attended, he supposed he should have to speak, and he did not wish to attempt a speech in French. However, there was an American clergyman here, noted for his eloquence, his brilliant sentences, and occasionally a well-pointed story; and so Mr. WINTHROP sent a note to Mr. AGASSIZ, informing him of the presence of his distinguished countryman, who would like to attend their meeting. It was supposed on such an occasion Mr. AGASSIZ or some of the Swiss *savans* would make some reference to America, the country of Mr. AGASSIZ's adoption, where he has received so much appreciation, and the only other country besides Switzerland possessing Republican institutions. So, after the meeting, when Prof. A.'s theories on classification were rather severely handled by Professors CANDOLLE and PICTET, the learned body proceeded to the discussion of the dinner. My American friend was present, and when the health of Prof. AGASSIZ was proposed in an appropriate speech by the President, he was a little surprised to hear no allusion whatever to the land of Republicanism and Protestantism, and we may now say science and letters, on the other side of the Atlantic. However, he supposed that Mr. AGASSIZ would certainly refer to the people, who have taken so much pride in him, and who have responded to his every wish; and, when he returned his thanks for the honor they had done him, pressed his hand to his heart and sat down without once mentioning America. Judge of our surprise! Of course, there was no positive necessity for them to speak of America. Circumstances merely pointed to some such reference as a probability, and I venture to say such a signal disregard of all courtesy could not occur among any other enlightened people. I must add that, had they referred to us at all, the appreciative and complimentary remarks they would have received from our truly American representative at the table would have cost them nothing, for, when the banker applied to the President of the society for a ticket for this American gentleman, he received it on condition that he paid the price of two dollars.

The Swiss are, certainly, a peculiar people.

This walled-up country unquestionably suggests and favors the study of natural history, and its circumscribed limits necessitate economy in the habits of its people; hence, you find the greatest men Switzerland has produced are naturalists, like SAUSSURE, PICTET and AGASSIZ. In monetary economy I have also found here one of the ablest, clearest-headed men, I have met with in all Europe. His remarks on the American bank-note currency, its folly, its wretched policy for the country, and its wrongs upon labor, should be heard by every working-man in America.

But the poetry of the Swiss ends with the lovely little wood cottage, nestled in among the larches and rocks of the mountain sides.

Geneva is also proud of the one exception to the rule in favor of the naturalists. The great historian of the Reformation is still in the vigor of manhood, and an honor to any country rich in names. He is still engaged upon the continuation of his great work. Like all earnest men, he has long since seceded from the State Church, for State Churches here are like State Churches elsewhere.

Last Sunday evening a large audience gathered to hear this learned man, according to an announcement in the papers, on the subject of Revivals in Ireland and America. The subject was treated with great earnestness, but not with the ability I had anticipated. In personal appearance Dr. MERLE D'AUBIGNE is as different from the ordinary Genevaise as in his stamp and scope of mind. This tall, heavy-browed man entered the pulpit with the timidity of a freshman, and in all his exercises there was much constraint. Although large, he is loosely put together, and his earnest reading would have been far more telling had he been more firm and collected in his manner. His shaggy brows constantly reminded me of President WAYLAND. A little curving of the nose, a shortening of the chin, and a refining of the lip, added to the bold brow, spectacles, and gray hair brushed back, would make another WAYLAND. But in breadth of voice, in calmness of manner, and in irresistible power, he falls far short of the successor of ROGER WILLIAMS.

The most agreeable and ladylike author of *Women in America*, *The Cross and the Crown*, *The Lofty and the Lowly*, is still here, as is also Mrs. WARD, the wife of our Minister to China. The latter lady takes her husband's singular adventures in the Celestial land with much complacency. The Summer birds in beautiful English hats and ugly French hoops have nearly all flown from the hills.

The half dozen Alpine flocks I saw passing through the streets yesterday I think must have been the last of the season, and I expect to spend my next Sabbath in Milano.

THEODORE PARKER left a week since for Rome, looking much better than I have seen him for some time.

I almost forgot to add that, to the astonishment of the oldest inhabitant, it has been snowing all day.

PERICLES.

### Political Items.

The Washington *Constitution* has a vehement attack upon Hon. EDWARD BATES, as "about the only Southern Abolitionist in existence." Except his approval of the Fugitive Slave law, it sees no difference between his position and that of GIDDINGS. It is quite sure the body of the Republican Party will never accept a man "so ineffably inferior to CORWIN as Mr. BATES,"—and that, in the South, "there is not a corporal's guard who *dare* to sustain a man who holds in substance the same opinions as Gov. SEWARD."

The New-Orleans *Picayune* cautions the Southern Press against the danger of copying the inflammatory Abolition documents with which the New-York *Herald* has been filling its columns since the Harper's Ferry affair. It says that "Abolitionism has succeeded, in these few weeks, in penetrating into all parts of the South with papers that never reached us before, and in quantities unheard of until they were dispensed under such patronage."

The Clarke County, Va., *Journal*, has given great offence to the Richmond *Enquirer* by publishing a very temperate and sensible remonstrance against the excessive ferocity with which the great mass of the people insists upon the execution of BROWNE and his accomplices. It heads the article "More Treason," and says that it was "probably paid for and prepared under the orders of Mr. HORACE GREELEY." The *Enquirer* is greatly enchanted with the course of the New-York *Observer* in insisting that BROWN shall be hung.

Dr. T. W. MOORE, of Chester, S. C., wrote a letter to the recent Slave-trade Convention held at Mount Pleasant, urging the increasing price of negroes as the great obstacle to Southern progress. They cannot be employed in building fences, or in reclaiming lands under water—the two great necessities of South Carolina agriculture. The only remedy which can be found for this evil, in his judgment, consists in the importation of more negroes from Africa.

Hon. J. S. PALMER, a member of the South Carolina State Legislature, has written a letter urging the importance of reopening the Slave-trade as a means of cheapening Southern labor. Slaves are wanted for constructing railroads, working mines, manufacturing wool, &c., as well as for raising cotton. But he does not believe Congress will ever consent to change the existing laws on this subject, and therefore the sooner the South can "divorce herself from an unnatural confederacy," the better.

The *National Intelligencer* remonstrates against the violence and rancorous heat with which the political contests of the day are discussed, and especially the language held concerning the relations of the North and South. Such sneers and taunts cannot be indulged without leaving rankling wounds. It says that "the flippancy with which it is common to invoke a dissolution of the Union at the South can only be equalled in folly by the flippancy of those at the North who would avert it by appealing to no higher sentiment than a craven fear."

The Boonville (Mo.) *Observer* urges the nomination of Judge DOUGLAS as absolutely essential to he salvation of the Democratic Party. It ascribes the divisions in the party to the Lecompton policy of the President, and says that there is not a single Northern State which can be carried by the Administration on that issue.

## FROM CANADA.

**Convention of Reformers at Toronto—It is Decided to Endeavor to Repeal the Union of Canada East and West and Initiate a System of Federation.**

*Correspondence of the New-York Times.*

TORONTO, Saturday, Nov. 12, 1859.

The meeting of a Convention of five hundred delegates from all parts of Canada West, is not devoid of importance, though they belong to one party, and that the party opposed to the existing Administration. I, therefore, propose giving a sketch of what they said and did.

Canada, at first one, was afterwards divided into two. There was a separate Government for each part, different customs, tariffs, and each Province charged high rates of duty on the exports of the other which came within its jurisdiction. Commercial difficulty came upon each in consequence, and distress prevailed. A rebellion arose in each, having for its object annexation to the United States. It was crushed almost solely by the "loyal" portion of the population, and resulted, therefore, in no immediate change. But the British Government saw by it that all was not right in Canada, and sent out Lord DURHAM on a commission of inquiry. He recommended a Legislative union between the Canadas, which was carried into effect in 1841—little more than two years after the rebellion. The result was wonderful and instantaneous. The credit of the Provinces had been low. It rose simultaneously with the change in their political condition. British capital flowed into the country, building bridges, digging canals, constructing piers and lighthouses, erecting public buildings, stretching the iron rail for hundreds of miles beneath the wheels of the locomotive, spinning out telegraph wires, founding cities, doubling the population, raising the price of produce, stimulating the consumption of manufactures, and doing all the other wonderful things which capital, in the hands of industry, can in these latter days effect.

The act of Union introduced into Canada the British Constitution, or something almost exactly like it. Instead of the House of Lords there was a Council of Legislators nominated by the crown, (since rendered elective.) Instead of the House of Commons there was an Assembly, elected by the people, just like its prototype. But from the first there was a heart-burning between the Upper and the Lower Canadians, not at all mollified by the fact that the former were and are chiefly Protestants of British origin, the latter Roman Catholic French. It was stipulated that there should be an equal number of representatives in Parliament from each section of the country. At first, when Lower Canada was the most populous, the Lower Canadians complained grievously at their having no more influence than their brother colonists in the West. Now that Upper Canada is supposed to have the preponderance of inhabitants, the shoe pinches the other foot in a similar way. For years the Western reformers, liberals, radicals or clear-grits, have called aloud for representation by population, and, being voted down by an Eastern majority, have grumbled at "French domination." The Roman Catholics of Lower Canada, with the assistance of the Church of England people in the West, and some others, have obtained for their co-religionists in Upper Canada separate schools—*i. e.*, the right to pay their taxes to schools supervised by themselves, in various parts of the country, instead of to the common or non-sectarian schools established by the Superintendent of Education. The Clear-grits have hereupon based a cry against "Priestly interference." And by this perseverance in political agitation they have secured a majority of the votes of the Western members of Parliament, which, although to some extent neutralized by the greater ministerial majority of Eastern members, has made the position of the ministry far from agreeable.

There have, nevertheless, been constant collisions among the Opposition. Some have advocated a total dissolution of the Union. Some have urged representation by population. Some have insisted on what is called the double majority—*i. e.*, that a Ministry should not stand unless it had a majority supporting it from both sections of the province. These divisions have weakened the effective strength of the party, and rendered it impossible for them to assume power. So to reconcile them, to conceal them or to do away with them altogether, the great Convention, alluded to in opening this letter, has just been held.

The proceedings of the body were conducted with great decorum. Hon. ADAM FERGUSON, M. L. C., (Member of the Legislative Council,) was the President. Hon. DAVID CHRISTIE, M. L. C., and D. A. MACDONALD, Esq., M. P. P., were the Vice Presidents. Hon. GEO BROWN, leader of the Parliamentary Opposition, and twenty-two or three other members of the Provincial Parliament took part in the proceedings. The debates on the nature of the programme to be adopted, lasted two days, and they were conducted with unquestionable talent. The object of the Assembly being to unite the party, of course details were not discussed, and the resolutions adopted were vague, to avoid offence to any. But still a new course of action was sketched out and resolved upon.

The first of the six resolutions passed declared a change in the existing political system of Canada necessary.

The second asserted that the adoption of the "double majority" would not be expedient.

The third denounced the change to a written Constitution, which some newspapers have advocated.

The fourth was a remarkable one, and I give it *verbatim*:

"That the best practical remedy for the evils in the government of Canada, is to be found in the formation of two or more local governments, to which shall be committed all matters of a local character, and some joint authority charged with such matters as are necessarily common to both sections."

The fifth asserted that a Federation of all the British North American Provinces would be too lengthy a process.

The sixth stated that the Central Government should be constituted on the basis of Representation by Population.

How to carry this scheme of Federation into effect was a matter on which the members of the Convention differed too much to express a united opinion. The majority wished simply to disunite the two Provinces and reunite them, just as they are, but by other ties. A very respectable minority desired rather to revive an old scheme of Mr. DORION's, to divide each Province into two, and to federate the four sub-Provinces, of which Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, and London or Hamilton, should be the Capitals. Many wished to have a Vice-Regal Court, a Senate, and House of Representatives, like those at Washington, but more seemed to desire that the "some joint authority," spoken of in the fourth resolution, should be a mere Board of Arbitration, to have the management of the Customs and Public Works and Lands, and as little possible besides.

It may be interesting to mention that while one speaker, who expressed a hope that some day a scion of the Royal family of England might wield a sceptre over Canada, was applauded, no one spoke in favor of annexation to the States; but, on this subject Mr. BROWN said. I quite from the published report:

"I advocate federation, as opposed to dissolution, pure and simple, because dissolution, without federation, would lead towards annexation to the States: and I suppose there is not one here who desires Canada to be the tag end of the American Republic, or would not rather endure to the end all the evils he labors under. Is there one who would in any case desire annexation? [Cries of 'No, no.'"]

The last things done by the Convention were to adopt a system of party organization, and to determine to petition the local parliament to adopt their six resolutions. They also resolved to send copies of their proceedings to the Colonial Secretary and to all the members of the Imperial Parliament.

This will render some action on the part of the Ministry absolutely necessary. They have stood on the defensive too long for their own interests, advocating the simple maintenance of the existing Union, which is Legislative, and very slightly Federative in its character. It seems probable to me that they must now seek to bring about, what Mr. GALT, one of their number, has already proposed to the Imperial Government and the several Governments of the Colonies, viz.: The federation of all the British Possessions in British North America. New-Brunswick and Nova Scotia have been moving in that direction, since the last sessions of their Parliaments, and the plan has not much greater difficulties in the way than the smaller scheme of federation the Convention have adopted. Should this be done, Americans will look on the affairs of this part of the Continent with far more interest than they have been used to do, as the growth of a great Northern confederacy must exert an influence of no ordinary kind upon their relations with this country and with others. The session of Parliament here will commence at Quebec in the beginning of February, and then events may be looked for which the readers of the rather dry paragraphs written above will be able, I flatter myself, pretty thoroughly to understand.

The Rochester *Democrat*, Nov. 15, says: "A lady passenger on the New-York express-train, due here at 9:10 last evening, was killed at Geddes, under most distressing circumstances. Her name was Knight, and she was a widow. She was going with her father-in-law, an old gentleman of 90 years, from Arlington, Vt., to Gerard, Penn. In attempting to pass from one car to another in search of a seat, she fell between the two and was literally cut to pieces."

## National Finances.

CONDITION OF THE FEDERAL TREASURY.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia North American.*

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 15.

The Secretary of the Treasury has not yet written a line of his annual report, but is collecting and collating the matter for it, so that the preparation may be deferred until a few days before the meeting of Congress, for the purpose of receiving the latest figures. The design now is to make it strictly a business document, omitting political theories and speculations, as far as a Democratic Secretary can curb himself. If this purpose should be adhered to, Mr. COBB will be apt to attract more serious attention to his report than he has hitherto succeeded in doing. The reading public have been drugged with such nostrums long enough, and have acquired sufficient intelligence to form some rational judgment as to the policy best adapted to their own interests, however politicians, in or out of office, may argue to the contrary.

Although the balance in the Treasury is stated in the last weekly report from the Treasurer's office at $4,700,000, in round numbers, it does not represent the whole means at the disposal of the Secretary. During the period of heaviest imports, last Summer, over $5,000,000 were paid in Treasury notes for Custom-house dues, which have not been reissued, thus giving that additional resource to meet the liabilities which will confront him soon after the meeting of Congress. And to this sum may be added about $1,000,000 from miscellaneous sources—altogether say $6,000,000 beyond the stated balance. As soon as Congress shall pass the Post-office Appropriation bill the Treasury must meet on the spot a deficit of $4,200,000 for last year's postal service, and the indebtedness for the first quarter of the current year, ending 30th of September, which is about $3,600,000. These two sums are inevitable, together with another of $1,000,000 for the mileage of members—altogether, say, $8,800,000. The Treasury cannot be worked smoothly without a margin of $5,000,000, which is nearly on hand, and which will not be much increased or diminished before the 1st of January. If there was any prospect of more revenue, the Secretary could apply so much of this margin to meet the Post-office appropriation as would cover them, when added to the Treasury notes and miscellaneous resources which he has in reserve. And that will probably be the course pursued.

So far so good. By this shifting and pinching Mr. COBB can get along till January; but then the question must be presented: Will the incoming revenue be sufficient to meet the expenditures, leaving the redemption of the public debt created by this Administration entirely out of view? For one, I doubt it decidedly; and it is difficult to imagine any plausible reason for the expectations which are entertained at the Treasury in this respect. Every business man knows that the importations of the present year have been entirely disproportioned to the wants and means of the country, and, consequently, that this condition of things cannot continue without financial embarrassment. The only basis of the Treasury calculations is upon a continuance of these imports. Hence the public can judge as well as Mr. COBB whether he is to be borne out in anticipating such an amount of revenue. If his figures fail, then the usual recourse of a Democratic Administration—professing hard-money principles—will be relied upon, of invoking Congress for another supply of Treasury Notes, after the fashion of the last two years. We shall see whether the House will stand that demand without a modification of the Tariff.

## Naval.

CRUISE OF THE CYANE—THE SARANAC AND ST. MARY'S.

*Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ledger.*

U. S. SHIP CYANE, SAN JUAN DEL SUR,
Thursday, Oct. 20, 1859.

MESSRS. EDITORS: We are now on this coast about nine months, cruising most part of the time between Punta Arenas and Ralejo, watching, as we suppose, for fillibusters, of which there are on this coast, at present, very few.

We arrived here on the 12th of this month, and found the U. S. steamer *Saranac* in port, with orders for us to remain until the arrival of Flag-Officer MONTGOMERY in the *Lancaster*, from Valparaiso, and we suppose that he will have us relieved from this part of the station, in order that we may get a run on shore, for I am sure it is almost time, as it has been ten months now since we have had any liberty on shore.

Mr. DIMITAY, our new Minister to this country, is in the Capital at present, himself and family are enjoying very good health; and as we are going to remain here for some time, we may expect a visit from him, and I have no doubt but that he would be very glad to have a chance to visit our gallant little ship.

To-morrow the *Saranac* leaves this place for Panama, when she will send her crew across the Isthmus for home, on the arrival of the new crew to take charge. By the way, the *Saranac's* crew are going to give a grand ball in Philadelphia, as soon as they arrive there. I understand it is to be on a grand scale, all the editors, and particularly those of the *Ledger*, are to be invited—likewise all the officers of the Navy-yard, including Commodore STEWART. But in this wild region, far away from home, we wish them all success, plenty of fun, and altogether a happy time of it, and we are only sorry that we cannot join them.

The *St. Mary's* has gone up the coast of Mexico, on a short cruise of a few months. All well at last accounts. The *Vandalia* has sailed for home; so, also, has the *Merrimac* flag-ship—so we come next on the list, and accordingly we have set the time for our orders to be about next May.

THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "About 520 men are now employed at the Navy-yard, but this number will be reduced shortly, unless some new work is ordered shortly. The United States steamer *Powhattan* has, we understand, been ordered to this yard for repairs, but she is not expected to arrive before February. The sloop-of-war *Pawnee* will be taken from the Dry Dock next week, the work of coppering her having been nearly completed. Her boilers, bed-plates, condensers, cylinders, &c., have all been put in their place, and the propellers and shafts will be put on in a few days. The ship, it is expected, will be ready for her trial trip in January, at least REANEY, NEAFFIE & Co. are using extra exertions to have all her machinery completed and in place by that time. The frigate *St. Laurence* is undergoing a thorough overhauling; her timbers, with which she was framed over twenty years ago, have been found perfectly sound, the only portion requiring renewing being her planking and portions of her gun and spar deck. As soon as the *Pawnee* is taken from the dock the *St. Laurence* will be taken up, for the purpose of having such portions of her copper renewed that may be found defective. There is now at the Navy-Yard an immense lot of the best timber in the country, all ready to be constructed into ships as soon as the Government is prepared to order new vessels. Those that have been heretofore built at the Philadelphia Navy-yard have reflected great credit upon the Government, as well as those engaged in their construction."

## From the Plains.

TROUBLES WITH THE INDIANS ON THE SANTA FE ROUTE.

*Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.*

WESTPORT, MO., Thursday, Nov. 10.

Our apprehensions on account of the delayed mails, travel and trade between here and New-Mexico are at length allayed by the safe arrival of a mail train, bringing three over-due mails, three passengers and a mass of correspondence. They arrived on the morning of the 9th, in charge of the indefatigable conductor WOODRUFF, of whose kindness, energy and courage the passengers speak in terms of warmest praise. The gentlemen who came in as passengers are Dr. D. C. DELEON, Army-Surgeon, from Albuquerque; T. K. MCCUTCHEN, of the house of J. & W. R. BERNARD & Co., Westport, and W. B. LIPTON, Esq., from whom we have gained the following facts:

The mail, in charge of J. W. WOODRUFF, started out from Santa Fé on the 2d of October, accompanied by the above-named passengers and a lady (Mrs. KELLY) and two children.

They proceeded on as far as Cold Springs, when, not meeting any outgoing mails, and hearing of difficulties among the Indians, it was considered hazardous to continue, and they determined to return. The male passengers stopped at Fort Union, but the lady and children were taken back to Santa Fé.

On the 19th ult., the mail from Independence reached Fort Union, and on the 21st Conductor WOODRUFF and his passengers again set out for the States, accompanied by an escort of 75 men under command of Capt. MORRIS, who guarded them on as far as the crossing of Arkansas River. At this place they expected the special Government escort, but were disappointed. But the conductor and passengers, being all well armed, they concluded to risk that dangerous part of the way, from the Arkansas to the Pawnee Fork, and succeeded in getting through safely.

A military post is now established at Pawnee Fork, in command of Capt. STEWART, of the First Cavalry, with one company only. Their duty will be to escort the mails from Cow Creek to the Arkansas—a distance of over one hundred and fifty miles—and return. Of course this is but small dependence. The season is likely to be inclement; forage and food are scarce; their horses are already broken down; and, under the circumstances, if we get two mails per month during the Winter we shall be thankful.

The Indians are still hostile, and make attacks whenever they can do so with safety to themselves. The last murder reported is that of PATRICK CAHILL, of Independence, who went out in the mail coach in which Maj. DONALDSON was passenger. It seems that CAHILL, seeing some Indians at a distance, went to them to get them to come up to the coach and have a talk with the Major; the Indians refused; a dispute arose; CAHILL fired his pistol, the Indians let fly their arrows, and CAHILL fell mortally wounded. Some days after this, two Indians were seen prowling in the neighborhood of the military post, and were killed by the soldiers. Of course, this will still more exasperate the savages.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION.—The New-Haven *Journal*, Nov. 16, says: It is not generally known, perhaps, that the decision of Judge BUTLER, ordering the New-York and New-Haven Railroad to afford the New-Haven, New-London and Stonington Railroad all the facilities it affords to the New-Haven and Springfield Road, was appealed from, and that the case went to the Supreme Court of Errors. The New-Haven and Springfield Road appeared by counsel to oppose the order of Judge BUTLER, and the case was argued at the Session of the Supreme Court in Fairfield County several weeks ago, it being claimed that the contract of the New-York and New-Haven Road with the New-Haven and Springfield Road would be violated, were Judge BUTLER's decision to stand. The Judges reserved their decision until yesterday, when a dispatch was received from JOHN HARLIN, Esq., the law reporter of the Supreme Court, announcing that the Court *sustained* Judge BUTLER, and decided in favor of the Shore Line. This decision will enable the N. H., N. L. and S. Road to perfect its arrangement for running through cars from New-York to Providence and Boston, selling through tickets, and securing prompt and certain connections. It will probably, also, have an effect in favor of the Canada Railroad in the suit pending against the New-York and New-Haven Road, for a breach of the above-mentioned contract.

## LAW REPORTS.

### GENERAL SESSIONS.

**Highway Robbery—Grand Larceny and Minor Offences.**

On the 17th October, towards midnight, James McGuire, not having the fear of bad whisky before his eyes, committed himself to the saloon of Michael Murphy, corner of Baxter and Worth streets. There he met with Patrick Clark, a young Irishman, 22 years old, who knocked him down and robbed him of four dollars and fifty cents. Yesterday Clark boldly faced a Jury, who convicted him, almost on the instant. Judge RUSSELL thought the offence was worth four years and six months in the State Prison, and passed sentence accordingly.

Joseph Fox, indicted for grand larceny, in stealing $44, on Sept. 11, from Frederick A. Vereda, pleaded guilty to an attempt to commit that crime, and was sentenced to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Owen Haley, on July 18, in self-defence, as he averred, bit off a portion of Stephen Kelly's nose. A charge of mayhem was brought against Haley, and yesterday he pleaded guilty of assault and battery. The Judge thought the fraction of nose of which Kelly was deprived was worth $50, and fined Haley that sum, which he paid without dispute.

Edward Barry, Philip McConnell, and William Connolly were tried on a charge of stealing a boat, the property of James Guthrie, from the foot of Forty-seventh-street and East River. They were acquitted, it being clearly shown that they took the boat for a frolic, rowed over to the Jersey shore in it, and returned it to its moorings when their spree was ended.

Jane Lynch pleaded guilty to petit larceny. Sentence reserved.

## WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending Nov. 16, 1859, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

### BUTTER.

The market presents no new features of importance. Fine Dairies are scarce, and command 22c.@23c., while other grades are in abundant supply, and prices rather favor the buyer. But a small quantity of choice Western Reserve makes its appearance, being worth quite as much West as it is here. Merchants would find it much more profitable to ship their Butter in rolls while it is fresh and sweet than to pack it in firkins. Good Roll Butter brings 18c. without much difficulty. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Orange County, ℔ lb | 25 | @ 28 |
| Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ℔ lb | 22 | @ 24 |
| Fair half-firkin tubs, ℔ lb | 16 | @ 20 |
| Fine State, dairy, firkins, ℔ lb | 21 | @ 23 |
| Fair State Dairy, firkins | 18 | @ 20 |
| Welsh, tubs, fine, ℔ lb | 20 | @ 22 |
| Welsh tubs, fair | 17 | @ 18 |
| Western Reserve, choice, ℔ lb | 16 | @ 18 |
| Ohio, fair to prime, ℔ lb | 12 | @ 15 |
| Illinois and Wisconsin, ℔ lb | 13 | @ 16 |
| Roll Butter, ℔ lb., sweet | 16 | @ 19 |

### CHEESE.

Cheese are a little easier for anything but fine Dairies; the sales of the week have been light comparatively, and shippers hold off for lower prices. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine State, ℔ lb | 11 | @ 11¼ |
| Fair State, ℔ lb | 10 | @ 10½ |
| Fine Ohio, ℔ lb | 9¾ | @ 10½ |
| English Dairy, Ohio, ℔ lb | 9 | @ 11 |
| English Dairy, Goshen, ℔ lb | 12 | @ 15 |
| Pineapple, ℔ lb | 13 | @ 16 |

### EGGS.

Fresh Eggs continue scarce. Lime Eggs are coming forward freely, and selling at 17c. for best marks, loss off. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Fresh Eggs, ℔ doz | 19 | @ 20 |
| Lime Eggs, ℔ doz | 16 | @ 17 |

### FRUITS.

Dried Apples are in good demand, principally for export, with sales of 30,000 lbs., at 7¾c. Dried Peaches that are light colored and cut small are scarce and higher Plums are firm at 25c. In Green Apples operations have been extensive and heavy, the near approach of the close of navigation hurrying forward immense quantities, some of which are sold on arrival, but the greater portion goes in store, anticipating an advance. Greenings that are sound and in good order sold on the dock at 19s. Red Fruit, suitable for shipping, brought 19s. to 21s. for mixed lots. A cargo of choice Spitzenbergs brought 22s. Our quotations below are for good sound Fruit from store:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Dried Apples, State, ℔ lb | 7 | @ 7¾ |
| Dried Apples, New Southern, ℔ lb | 6½ | @ 7 |
| Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ℔ lb | 10 | @ 16 |
| Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled | 6 | @ 7 |
| Dried Blackberries, ℔ lb | 9 | @ 10 |
| Dried Cherries, pitted, ℔ lb | 22 | @ 25 |
| Dried Plums, ℔ lb | 23 | @ 25 |
| Dried Raspberries, ℔ lb | 21 | @ 22 |
| Apples, Greenings, ℔ bbl | 2 50 | @ 2 62½ |
| Apples, Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl | 2 75 | @ 3 00 |
| Apples, Gilliflowers, ℔ bbl | 2 50 | @ — |
| Cranberries, ℔ bbl | 14 00 | @15 00 |
| Quinces, ℔ bbl | 3 00 | @ — |

### BEANS AND PEAS.

New Beans are scarce and wanted. Peas—no special activity, but salable at our figures. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Small Pea, new, ℔ bushel | — | @$1 25 |
| Medium, new, ℔ bushel | 75 | @ 90 |
| Kidney, ℔ bushel | 1 62½ | @ 1 75 |
| Marrowfat, ℔ bushel | 1 25 | @ 1 50 |
| Red, ℔ bushel | 2 00 | @ 2 25 |
| China, ℔ bushel | 1 75 | @ 2 00 |
| Canada, ℔ bushel | 75 | @ 77 |
| Black-eyed, ℔ bushel | 1 37½ | @ 1 50 |
| Marrowfat, Green, ℔ bushel | 1 75 | @ 2 00 |
| White, ℔ bushel | 1 37½ | @ 1 50 |

### SEEDS

Are very quiet and lower, the demand being mainly for small parcels, for home consumption, the foreign demand having entirely subsided. Clover is held at 8¾c. to 9c., with no buyers at over 8c. to 8¼c. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clover, ℔ lb | $0 08 | @$0 08½ |
| Timothy, ℔ bushel | 2 25 | @ 2 30 |
| Flaxseed, ℔ bushel | 1 45 | @ 1 55 |

### NUTS.

Chestnuts are scarce and higher. Hickory Nuts are abundant and lower. We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hickory Nuts, extra, ℔ bushel | $1 37½ | @ — |
| Hickory Nuts, fair, ℔ bushel | — | @ 1 12½ |
| Chestnuts, ℔ bushel | 5 00 | @ — |

### HONEY.

We quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Clover, in Boxes, ℔ lb | 16 | @ 18 |
| Buckwheat, ℔ lb | 14 | @ 15 |
| Strained, ℔ lb | 8 | @ 10 |

### BEESWAX

Is in better demand, at 34½c. to 35½c.

### FEATHERS.

We quote sales of Live Geese Western at 45c.

### POULTRY AND GAME.

Since Monday last good Poultry has been scarce, and prices have ruled higher, compared with last week. Game is also scarce and higher. How long it will continue so it is difficult to judge—the market changes so suddenly that no set of quotations will answer for over one day. We give the extreme ranges of the week:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Turkeys, dressed, ℔ lb | 9 | @ 12 |
| Fowls, dressed, ℔ lb | 8 | @ 10 |
| Chickens, dressed, ℔ lb | 8 | @ 11 |
| Ducks, dressed, ℔ lb | 8 | @ 12 |
| Geese, fat, ℔ lb | 8 | @ 10 |
| Woodcock, ℔ pair | 31 | @ 38 |
| Squabs, ℔ dozen | 2 50 | @ 2 75 |
| Wild Pigeons, ℔ dozen | 1 00 | @ — |
| Wild Pigeons, stall fed, ℔ dozen | 1 50 | @ 1 75 |
| Wild Duck, ℔ pair | 31 | @ 62 |
| Wood Ducks, ℔ pair | 38 | @ 62 |
| Quail, ℔ dozen | 1 50 | @ 2 00 |
| Canvas-Back Ducks, ℔ pair | 1 00 | @ 1 25 |
| Red-Head Ducks, ℔ pair | 50 | @ 75 |
| Partridges, ℔ pair | 56 | @ 63 |
| English Snipe, ℔ pair | 1 25 | @ 1 75 |
| Venison, ℔ lb | 10 | @ 12 |
| Wild Turkeys, each | 1 00 | @ 2 00 |
| Wild Geese, each | 37 | @ 62 |

### VEGETABLES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Potatoes, Sweet, Philadelphia, ℔ bbl | 2 00 | @ 2 50 |
| Potatoes, Sweet, Virginia, ℔ bbl | 1 25 | @ 1 75 |
| Dykeman, ℔ bbl | 1 25 | @ 1 50 |
| Mercers, ℔ bbl | 1 50 | @ 1 75 |
| Peach Blows, ℔ bbl | 1 00 | @ 1 25 |
| Junes, ℔ bbl | 1 25 | @ 1 50 |
| Western Reds, ℔ bbl | 1 25 | @ 1 38 |
| Jersey Whites, ℔ bbl | 1 25 | @ 1 38 |
| Pink Eyes, ℔ bbl | 1 50 | @ — |
| Carters, ℔ bbl | 1 50 | @ 1 75 |
| Buck Eyes, ℔ bbl | 1 25 | @ 1 50 |
| Onions, Red, ℔ bbl | 1 75 | @ 1 87 |
| Onions, White, ℔ bbl | 1 75 | @ 2 25 |
| Onions, yellow, ℔ bbl | 1 75 | @ 2 00 |
| Turnips, white, ℔ bbl | — | @ 87 |
| Turnips, Ruta Baga, ℔ bbl | 88 | @ — |
| Beets, ℔ bbl | 1 00 | @ — |
| Carrots, ℔ bbl | — | @ 1 00 |
| Parsnips, ℔ bbl | — | @ 1 00 |
| Egg plant, ℔ bbl | 1 00 | @ 2 00 |
| Cabbages, ℔ 100 | 3 00 | @ 4 50 |
| Marrow Squash, ℔ 100 | 2 50 | @ 5 00 |
| Garlic, ℔ 100 | 7 00 | @ 8 00 |
| Cauliflower, ℔ 100 | 1 00 | @ 2 00 |
| Celery, ℔ doz | 62 | @ 75 |

## GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 17 bbls. Ashes; 18,229 bbls. Flour; 94,354 bushels Wheat; 5,215 bushels Corn; 11,870 bushels Barley; 34,135 bushels Oats; 4,100 bushels Malt; 2,619 pkgs. Provisions; and 50 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales have been reported of 40 bbls. Pots, at $5 12½, and 15 bbls. Pearls, at $5 25@$5 31¼ ℔ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,466 bbls., including 1,136 bbls. Pots and 330 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 200 bags Santos at 12c.; 1,500 bags Rio at 11c.@12c.; and 30 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

COTTON—Has been less sought after, and prices have favored buyers. Sales, to-day, 1,500 bales, including Middling Upland at 11¾c.@11¾c., and other grades at proportionate rates, ℔ lb. Referring to the crop and market prospects, Messrs. NEILL BROS. & Co. remark that their "advices from all quarters report splendid weather for picking, and a prevalence of large crop views. The estimate of 4,250,000 bales is coming into general favor, and few authorities of any weight will now venture to commit themselves to lower figures. Certainly, if the present favorable picking weather should continue for a few weeks longer, this estimate will be low enough to base operations upon, and the result will be more likely to exceed than fall short of it. One of the most remarkable features this season has been the readiness and even eagerness of planters to deliver and sell their crops. Rivers have been unusually low, but they have availed themselves of all the facilities within reach; and if prices have not fallen lower it has been the fault of buyers, and of the rapidly advancing prices at Liverpool, rather than that of sellers. The advance of ¼d. to ⅜d. ℔ lb. at Liverpool, which has occurred within the last month, has only raised the f. o. b. price here about ¼d. ℔ lb. from the lowest point, and Middling Orleans, now worth 7½d. at Liverpool, can be put on board at 6¾d. It is thought, reasonably enough, that the large exports hence must create a reaction at Liverpool, and proportionately depress Southern markets during the further continuance of excessive receipts and shipments."

FISH—Dry Cod have been inquired for at from $3 75@$4 50 ℔ cwt. Other descriptions have been partially neglected.

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of State and Western Flour manifested more willingness to sell, to-day, generally at a shade lower prices. Hence, the demand was brisker, and a more extensive business was transacted. The sales reached 17,000 bbls., in lots, including Superfine State, at $4 90@$5, chiefly at $4 95; extra State, $5 05@$5 15, chiefly at $5 10; superfine Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio at $4 95@$5 05; extra Wisconsin at $5 10@$6; extra Iowa, Illinois, Indiana and Michigan at $5 20@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 25@$5 35; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 40@$5 55 ℔ bbl.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Superfine State | 4 90 | @ 5 00 |
| Extra State | 5 05 | @ 5 15 |
| Superfine Western | 4 95 | @ 5 05 |
| Extra Wisconsin | 5 10 | @ 6 00 |
| Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan | 5 20 | @ 6 25 |
| Inferior Extra Ohio | 5 25 | @ 5 35 |
| Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds | 5 40 | @ 5 55 |
| Extra Ohio, trade brands | 5 60 | @ 6 75 |
| Fancy Genesee | 5 15 | @ 5 30 |
| Extra Genesee | 5 40 | @ 7 00 |
| Inferior to choice Extra Missouri | 5 30 | @ 7 25 |
| Extra Kentucky and Tennessee | 5 40 | @ 8 00 |

Southern Flour has been in more request, at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 3,000 bbls., at $5 40@$5 70 for poor to good Superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, Brandywine, &c.; and $5 75@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Canadian continues quiet, at previous rates; sales have been made of 250 bbls. inferior to choice extra, chiefly at $5 15@$6 30 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is inquired for at $3 60@$4 35 for fine and superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, at $4 10 for Jersey and Pennsylvania, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Are in request and are quite stiffly held.

FRUIT—Raisins have been more sought after, including Layer at $2 60, and Bunch at $2 40 ℔ whole box. Other kinds have been in moderate demand at about previous quotations.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed, to-day, and prices have declined about 2c. ℔ bushel. The demand has been limited. We have heard of sales of only 22,500 bushels, including good White Canada, at $1 38; fair white Michigan at $1 40; fair Milwaukee Club (reported) at $1 15; fair to prime Chicago Spring at $1 10@$1 12½; and prime White Kentucky at $1 50 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in moderate demand, and sales have been reported of 16,500 bush. at $1@$1 02 for round yellow; $1 01@$1 03 for old yellow Jersey and Southern, and 87c.@92c. for new yellow Jersey and Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is scarce and quiet at 85c.@86c. ℔ bushel. Sales to-day 2,400 bushels. Barley is in good request at uniform rates. Sales 24,000 bushels, including very inferior to good State at 68c.@80c.; very good Vermont at 83c.; choice Canada Wheat at 88c.; and good Canada East, part (reported) at 80c. ℔ bushel. Oats are in lively demand at buoyant prices, including Canada, at 45c.@46c.; Western and State, 44½c.@45½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania at 40c.@43c.; and Southern at 39c.@42c. ℔ bushel.

GUNNY CLOTH—Sales in Boston, 1,560 bales at 11¼c., for standard, ℔ yard, 6 months' credit.

HAY—Sales, to-day, 500 bales North River, in lots, chiefly at 75c.@80c. ℔ 100 lbs.

NAVAL STORES—The transactions in this line have been very limited. No noticeable changes have occurred in prices.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Linseed have been in fair demand at uniform rates. Other kinds have been quiet. In New-Bedford, during the week ending 14th November, sales were made of 1,350 bbls. Crude Sperm, part at $1 38; 850 bbls. Crude Whale, at 50c.; and 600 bbls. dark South Sea do., at 42c. ℔ gallon.

*Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:*

| | Bbls. Sperm. | Bbls. Whale. | Lbs. Bone |
|---|---|---|---|
| From Jan. 1 to Nov. 14, '59 | 83,887 | 197,247 | 1,812,400 |
| Same time last year | 76,817 | 181,804 | 1,479,600 |

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in fair demand, chiefly at $15 12½ for new Mess; $15 37½ for uninspected Mess; $15 for old Mess; and $10 50@$10 62½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Sales 2,100 bbls. Cut meats have been scarce and quiet. Bacon has been more inquired for, and sales have been reported of 500 boxes Cumberland Cut, deliverable in December and January, at 8¾c.; 500 boxes clear Long Middles, deliverable also in December and January, at 8¾c.; and 500 boxes City Cut, Ribbed Middles, deliverable in January and February, at 9c. ℔ lb. Lard has been in fair demand at former rates. Sales, to-day, 400 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¾c.@11c. ℔ lb. Beef has been pretty actively inquired for at steady rates. Sales have been made of 400 bbls., at $9@$10 for new repacked Western Mess; $11@$11 25 for new extra Western Mess; $5@$5 25 for Country Mess, and $4 @$4 25 for do. Prime, ℔ bbl.; Prime Mess, $17 50@$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams, $12 50@$14 50 ℔ bbl. Butter continues quiet at 14c.@21c. for State; and 11½c.@16c. for Ohio, ℔ lb. Cheese is in moderate request, at from 8c.@11c. ℔ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day of 500 tcs., part for export, at $3 75@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover and Timothy have been lightly dealt in at former rates. Calcutta Linseed has been in active request, and, in Boston, within the past three days, sales have been made, according to the Boston *Shipping List*, "of 6,000 bags and 1,475 pockets, per *Middlesex*, at $1 52½; 8,500 bags and 4,647 pockets by the *Osborn Howes*, part if not all at $1 52½; and 6,000 bags and 6,000 pockets, the cargo of the *Galatea* at New-York, at $1 55½ ℔ bushel. The import of 5,200 bags by the *T. B. Wales*, and 10,695 bags and 2,333 pockets by the *Levant*, were sold before arrival; 2,700 bags by the *Middlesex*, and 3,321 bags by the *Mary Ann*, remain unsold."

WHISKY—Sales 200 bbls., in lots, at 27½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 300 bales Cotton at 3-16d. ℔ lb.; 300 bbls. Flour at 2s.; 100 tcs. Beef at 3s. 6d.; 200 boxes Cheese at 25s.; 300 bbls Resin at 2s. 3d.; 40 tons Green Hides and 100 tons Oil Cake at 17s. 6d. For London, 200 bbls. Fruit at 2s. 9d.; 300 bbls. Resin at 3s.; 30 tcs. Rice at 27s. 6d.; 26 hhds. Tallow at 25s.; and 30 bbls. Paint at 5s. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: Ship *Timor* 670 tons, hence to Valparaiso and Callao, a brig to Buenos Ayres and back, a bark to Point Petre, a brig, 199 tons, to South side Cuba and back, on terms not made public; a brig, 1,800 bbls., from Baltimore to Pernambuco and back to the United States, $1 75 ℔ bbl.; new ship *Southern Rights*, 1,000 tons, now at Richmond, Me., from Charleston to Liverpool, Cotton, 7-16d., or if to Havre, ⅞d.; a schr., 295 tons, to Constantinople, Smyrna and back, $6,000; bark *Glenwood*, 448 tons, to Havana, $2,500; bark *Lexington*, 395 tons, same voyage, about same price; a brig to Nuevitas and back, Sugar 38c., Melado, 36c., Molasses, $3 on and $3 50 under deck; one, 228 tons, to Zaza and back, Sugar 38c., and Molasses $3 on deck; a schr., 1,100 bbls., to two ports in Jamaica, 70c. ℔ bbl.; one, 117 tons, from Sombrero to Hampton Roads, for orders, Guano, $4; one from Jacksonville to St. Croix, Lumber, $11.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1859.

We have to report the continued influx of an oversupply of beef cattle, or cattle brought here to be sold for beef, if anybody will buy them as such. Some purchases were made to-day and last week at $10@$12, and from that up to $25 ℔ head, by parties who must be connected with the glue factories, for certainly no one could think of getting salable beef out from between the skin and bones of some of the live carcasses offered and actually sold in the cattle-yards. Among these were thin, slab-sided yearlings and two-year-olds, so devoid of muscle as to require two of them to lean against each other to keep from falling down; other some were raw-boned bulls not fit to feed to respectable dogs. What owners mean by sending such carcasses here, is more than we can imagine. There may be some fun in sending a "drove" of beasts to market and selling them for $10 and paying $13 expenses, but we cannot see it. Perhaps the enterprising senders wish to advertise, "Cattle made here," by forwarding a lot of *frames* as specimens. Aside from these, however, there were many fair animals offered to-day, though none worthy to be ranked as premium bullocks. An unusual number of country buyers chanced to come in, which helped to keep up prices to about last week's figures and clear out the yards, with the exception of about 200, which were unsold at sundown. An advance in pork also helped out the cattle market somewhat. Milk cows, though arriving in moderate numbers, are so slow of sale that they can hardly be quoted as selling at any price. Sheep and lambs have come in quite largely, but there has been a brisk demand, and though the receipts have exceeded those of last week over 3,000, a small advance in price was obtained to-day for the better grades. The yards are unusually well cleared out, considering the abundant supply of nearly 15,000. Swine are scarce and higher. The packing business is somewhat brisk, and a few thousand more than were offered would have found buyers at an advance of ½c. ℔ lb. over last week's prices. The following figures, carefully compiled from our statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 15.

| | Beeves. | Milch Cows. | Veals. | Sheep. | Swine. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| This week | 5,251 | 123 | 710 | 14,882 | 7,119 |
| Previous week | 4,566 | 164 | 587 | 10,936 | 9,799 |
| Same w'k last year | 5,119 | 220 | 650 | 11,012 | 26,045 |

Weekly average of beeves for 1857 ..... 3,143
Weekly average of beeves for 1858 ..... 3,676

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards, 28,076. Total number received the previous week 26,055. This is an increase of 2,024. Beeves number about the same as for the same week last year, but the supply is really greater, as the butchers have a supply on hand purchased at the overstocked yards during several weeks past. The total receipts for eight weeks past exceed those of the corresponding period last year by several thousands.

Of the 5,251 fresh bullocks received this week, 3,965 were taken to the Forty-fourth-street yards; 1,100 were sold at the Bergen yards at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 57 at BROWNING'S, and 36 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 93 at CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street. Of the 3,965 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 1,107 head came from Ohio, 954 from New-York, 689 from Indiana, 497 from Illinois, 181 from Pennsylvania, 151 from Canada, 145 from Kentucky, 126 from Missouri, and 115 from Michigan. This is a larger proportion from Indiana than we have lately found in market. The above, including the 1,100 sold at Bergen, came into market by the following routes: By Erie Railroad, 2,214; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,471; by river barges, 750; by Harlem Railroad, 289; by Camden and Amboy Railroad, 191; and on foot, 150. There seems to be a general satisfaction among drovers with the treatment of themselves and stock on all the railroad routes, [illegible] a note of.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

To the above reported 3,965 fresh cattle yarded at Forty-fourth-street, must be added 150 stale cattle, left over last week, notwithstanding the smaller number than usual then on sale. These swelled the total at ALLERTON'S yards to 4,115. They were mostly in yesterday, and owners made up their minds to getting no advance. Considerable sales were made of the better grades up to last evening, at about last week's rates—perhaps a trifle less for some of the best, as we could hear of none going above 10c. for the estimated dressed weight. Lower prices were looked for this morning, but the presence of buyers from the Counties up the River, and from some other points, revived the hopes of sellers somewhat, and they held on for last week's prices, and in most cases obtained them. But for this chance aid a decline of ½c. would most probably have prevailed to-day. As it was the closing sales were rather lower and all were not sold. Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, to-day and yesterday included, the range of prices this week, and those of last week, set down for comparison, are about as follows:

| | To-day. | Last week. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium cattle | None. | None. |
| First quality | 9½c.@10c. | 9½c.@10c. |
| Medium quality | 8c. @ 8¾c. | 8c. @ 8½c. |
| Poor quality | 6¾c.@ 7c. | 6¾c.@ 7c. |
| Poorest quality | 4c. @ 5¾c. | 4c. @ 5½c. |
| General selling prices | 7c. @ 8¾c. | 7c. @ 8½c. |
| Average of all sales | 7½c.@ — | 7½c.@ — |

It will be seen, that with a single exception, we have not changed the selling rates for two weeks past There is a wide range in the prices—all the way from 4c. to 10c. ℔ lb. Very few sold at 10c.; most buyers conceded that their best beef would cost them only 9c.@9¾c. in the carcass, allowing the hide, head, fat and rough tallow for the expense of purchasing and killing. There was but a light business at Albany for eastern markets—only about 600 head. No cattle are left over at that point this week, so far as we could learn.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

CONGER & CAREY worked off 65 rather nice Illinois steers, on their own account, at an average of 8¼c. They were snug little cattle of 6¾ cwt.

T. BLOOMER, for his neighbors, 30 Westchester County oxen and steers of fair to prime qualities, at 8½c.@9¼c.

S. ULERY, for JONES & SELSOR, 44 nice Ohio steers, fed by P. BUFFENBERGER, of Madison County. They were among the number ones of the market, weighing about 9 cwt. in the beef, and 40 of them brought 9c.@9¾c., the other 4 not quite as much. The tops would have brought 10c., if allowed to have been picked out. Also, 46 rather common Ohio steers, for F. A. YOCUM, at 7¾c.@8¾c. on 6¾ cwt.

HARING & GURNEY sold, here and at Bergen, the following lots: For D. & J. HEATH, 89 native Illinois cattle, light and thin, say 5¾ cwt., at 6¾c.@8c. And 50 from the same State for R. BAKER, commonish lot of heifers, cows and steers, at 6¾c.@8c. Also 22 State "scallawags," for H. F. BARTON, at 6c. And 18 thin Indiana cows and steers at 6¾c.@7c.; 20 two-year old Indiana steers, for J. REESE, at 7c.—tidy lot; and 19 very common Ohios, for G. FISHER, at 6c.@7¾c. Also 45 very fair Ohio steers and oxen for H. A. MOREHOUSE, of 5¾ to 8 cwt., at 7½c.@8¾c.

I. BUDLONG sold 32 good-fleshed Ohio steers, for T. HOSSERRY, at $63 each, or 8¾c., calling them strong 7¾ cwt. Also, for R. BAKER, 43 just fair Indiana steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 7c.@8c. And 17 heavy Ohio cattle, for SHELDON & Co., at $90 each. Rated 9½ cwt.

D. G. CULVER, on his own account, 30 good Ohio steers, of 9 cwt., which he calls 10c. Of course they were prime, ranking A No. 1. Also, for THOMPSON, 40 common 6 cwt. Illinois steers, at 7½c.

DUDLEY & WOODRUFF, for KIRKWOOD & GERMAIN, 31 Canada cows, oxen and stags, coarse and rough, at 6c.@7¾c. at Bergen. Also, 18 thin steers and oxen from this State, for J. PERRINE, at 6¾c.@8c.; and 51 thinnish to fair Indiana steers, for CROW & STRAIN, at 7c.@8c., on 5½ cwt. Also, 16 State stags, cows and scallawag steers, for OLIN, at 6c.@7c. And 18 very light Pennsylvania yearlings, cows, &c., at $12@$25 each.

J. H. WILLIAMS had a good lot of 28 Pennsylvania steers for ALEXANDER & CHANDLER. They were among the best lots, rating 8¾cwt., and brought 9c.@9¾c. Also, for J. B. PARCELS, 51 good or fair Ohio steers, of 6¾ cwt., at 7c.@9c.

H. MYERS run out 64 decent Indiana cattle for J. MCCULLUM, of Fayette County. Rated 6¾ cwt. and 6¾ cwt., and brought 8½c.

T. C. EASTMAN for SMITH & Co., 125 Indiana steers &c., some of them poor, and other some worse than poor, at 6c.@8c. They were mostly light animals.

MURRAY & GLOVER, for HARDY, 45 fair 6¾ cwt. Ohio steers, at 8c.@8¼c., and 18 of his own Indiana cattle, just medium animals, at 7¾c. Also, some stale cattle at last week's prices.

AYRAULT & BRO., on their own account, 100 Ohio and Canada cattle, at 7c.@10c. They ranged from medium to prime. Also, 31 prime Kentucky animals, fed by Kendell, at 9¾c.; 12 of the best at $79 each.

BARNES & HARRIS, for GEO. FUNK, 80 Illinois steers, of good quality, at 8c.@9c.

MILCH COWS.

These come in slowly at the present time, and it is well, for the trade is anything but brisk. Only 123 fresh animals have been received at all the market places for the past week, and these are more than find sales. Poor cows can be bought for $20@$25; medium animals, $30@$35; and good milkers, $40@$50, as customers can be had.

VEAL CALVES.

Receipts large for the season. A portion of them, however, were grass calves of 3 to 4 months old, and sold to farmers at an average of $5 each. They are to be manufactured into beeves. Good veal is worth 6¾c.@7c. ℔ lb. live weight, while "bobs" drag at $1 @$2 50 ℔ head. Demand for all kinds moderate at last week's prices.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Of live Sheep 14,882 have been brought in during the past week, 741 of them at ALLERTON'S; 3,448 at O'BRIENS'; 5,212 at BROWNINGS'; and 5,481 at CHAMBERLIN'S. A very large proportion of them were from this State. Although an increase in the receipts, still good Sheep are worth 25c. ℔ head more than last week. The pens were not full this morning, and trade may be put down as very fair. Prime Sheep bring about 8c.@9c. ℔ lb., dressed weight. At Washington Market dressed Mutton is quoted at 7¾c. ℔ lb., for fat sheep. Much of the stock now coming in is thin and light, and only brings $1 50@$2 50 ℔ head, while right good Sheep are worth $3 50@$4 50 each. A few large, fat, extra Sheep brought $7@$9 each.

BROWNING reports receipts of sheep and lambs at his Sixth-street market, for the past week, as follows:

From New-York 3,976 brought in; 103 by L. Miller, 328 by J. Buncliff, 220 by S. Baker, 84 by H. Voorhies, 208 by P. Kilmer, 150 by A. Weeks, 110 by J. Morton, 122 by E. Howe, 140 by P. Marshall, 184 by W. Hicks, 157 by H. Todd, 49 by L. Ben, 330 by R. C. Austin, 133 by H. Getman, 85 by Crum & Sickles, 163 by D. S. Hurd, 205 by D. Poncherby, 158 by J. J. Plattner, 136 by S. Sweet, 82 by J. Collins, 202 by Bissell & Rowland, 61 by C. Schultz, 62 by Purdy & Weeks, 73 by D. K. Tripp, 165 by Smith & Weeks, 37 by S. Craig, 30 by P. Van Bremer, 199 by J. Moody, 75 by C. P. Ramsay. From New-Jersey 548 brought in; 25 by R. Bellis, 263 by W. D. Bellis, 30 by B. Lawrence, 75 by G. B. Holcomb, 80 by G. Gillmore. From Michigan 591, as follows: 191 by Clark & Sweet, 400 by J. Breckley. From Ohio 100 by J. Murphy.

Among the brokers' reports are the following sales by J. C. LARKIN:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 355 sheep & lambs | $1,153 58 | 161 sheep & lambs | $483 60 |
| 54 sheep & lambs | 176 31 | 70 sheep & lambs | 173 99 |
| 150 sheep & lambs | 421 93 | 165 sheep & lambs | 452 43 |
| 104 sheep & lambs | 311 12 | 46 sheep & lambs | 163 50 |
| 123 sheep & lambs | 332 25 | | |
| Totals | 1,228 | | $3,668 11 |

THOS. C. LARKIN reports the following sales, viz:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 54 sheep & lambs | $159 94 | 80 sheep | $312 00 |
| 88 sheep & lambs | 270 00 | 200 sheep | 721 87 |
| 110 sheep & lambs | 410 00 | 202 sheep | 618 50 |
| 122 sheep & lambs | 366 00 | 30 sheep | 96 50 |
| 65 sheep & lambs | 162 99 | 100 sheep | 312 18 |
| 11 sheep & lambs | 49 25 | 61 sheep | 190 00 |
| 125 sheep & lambs | 296 88 | | |
| Total | 1,248 | | $3,965 12 |

JAS. MCCARTHY quotes sales of

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 50 sheep & lambs | $326 50 | 30 sheep & lambs | 69 37 |
| 75 sheep & lambs | 249 00 | 85 sheep & lambs | 265 62 |
| 108 sheep & lambs | 309 50 | | |
| Totals | 348 | | $1,369 99 |

Sales by R. H. HUME:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 176 sheep & lambs | $736 50 | 49 sheep & lambs | 153 12 |
| 49 sheep & lambs | 162 50 | 203 sheep & lambs | 514 87 |
| 191 sheep & lambs | 674 12 | 200 sheep & lambs | 693 75 |
| 110 sheep & lambs | 263 42 | 204 sheep & lambs | 598 56 |
| 148 sheep & lambs | 401 50 | 37 sheep & lambs | 102 75 |
| 184 sheep & lambs | 539 87 | 82 sheep & lambs | 259 50 |
| 94 sheep & lambs | 286 12 | 195 sheep & lambs | 586 00 |
| 133 sheep & lambs | 308 68 | | |
| Totals | 2,058 | | $6,271 26 |

MCGRAW & O'BRIEN give the following receipts for the past week: From New-York, 462 by Reed & White; 68, S. H. Ham; 649, A. W. Smith & Co.; 71, C. Plump; 93, A. New; 187, N. Spencer; 31, E. Hunt; 40, V. Vanbremer & Co.; 205, D. Babcock & Co.; 770, J. Collins; 80, J. Arnold; 123, Capt. C. Shocfelt; 123, C. P. Brunck; 61, J. C. Marsh; 173, J. Brown; 106, W. S. White & Co.; 189, Capt. W. Tyler. From Ohio, 201 by Bissell & Rowland, and 101 by R. Murphy, making a total of 3,448.

Their sales were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 146 sheep & lambs | $334 18 | 265 sheep | 733 50 |
| 154 sheep & lambs | 473 00 | 215 sheep | 573 29 |
| 187 sheep & lambs | 685 00 | 173 sheep | 596 25 |
| 205 sheep & lambs | 553 31 | 161 sheep | 612 42 |
| 270 sheep & lambs | 801 73 | 91 sheep | 293 87 |
| 201 sheep & lambs | 646 12 | 173 sheep | 469 87 |
| 203 sheep & lambs | 668 75 | 60 lambs | 90 00 |
| 200 sheep | 712 00 | 135 lambs | 317 37 |
| 97 sheep | 339 50 | | |
| Totals | 3396 | | $10,390 22 |

SWINE.

Cool weather and lighter receipts have favored those bringing in hogs. An advance of about ½c. ℔ lb., live weight is quoted, and the yards were emptied to-night. Only 7,119 were yarded for the past week, against 9,800 one week ago, and 26,045 for the corresponding week last year. At ALLERTON'S Western Yards 3,740 were received and sold at 5¾c.@6c. gross for corn-fed, and 5¼c.@5½c. for still hogs. HUGHES & FRENCH report 3,379 yarded at Thirty-seventh-street, which added to 1,520 remaining from last week made 4,899. Of these 4,776 were sold and 123 left over when the account was made up, but doubtless sold very soon.


WEDDING & VISITING CARDS
AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—[illegible]

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING HALF PRICE.—Wedding at home cards and note papers, &c. Business cards, bill-heads, cloth tags and gummed labels in great variety, at KELLY'S, No. 97 Fulton-st., N. Y.

[illegible] HOUR FOR DECEIVER.
Where now are the imitators of GODEY'S.
LOOK AT THIS NUMBER.
THREE STEEL ENGRAVINGS.
"The Departure and the Return, or First and Second-class Cars." Matchplates.
A five-figure colored Fashion-plate Tints for working on canvas, printed in colors.
30 PAGES OF ENGRAVINGS,
Expressly for ladies, comprising the greatest variety ever published in one number of any Magazine.
Mantillas, Cloaks, Cuffs, Collars, Neck-ties, Alphabet, Children's Dresses and Undergarments, Broderie Anglaise, Crochet Work, Netting Work, Chenille Bead and Hair Work, etc., etc.
The whole publishing world is defied to equal this number of the LADY'S BOOK.
For sale by all the dealers.

NEW MEDICAL WORK
ON GENITO-URINARY DISEASES.
PART I.—INFECTIOUS DISEASES, STRICTURES.
PART II.—SEMINAL EMISSIONS, IMPOTENCY, NERVOUS DISEASES, SELF-INDUCED CONSUMPTION, &c.
An entirely New and Successful Method for the Cure of these Diseases; intended for popular use. By CHARLES D. HAMMOND, M. D., late Professor of Anatomy

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 17, 1859.


**Amusements this Evening.**

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Il Trovatore.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—The Wife's Secret—Norma.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Fast Men of the Olden Times—To Paris and Back.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—Fast Women of the Modern Time—Hole in the Wall.

DRAYTON'S PARLOR OPERAS—Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway—Love is Blind—Never too Late to Mend.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—Phenomenon in a Smock Frock—Dumb Girl of the Inn. Evening—The People's Lawyer—Conjugal Lesson.

DODWORTH'S SALOON—Soiree Musicale by Madame Louise Abel.

COOPER INSTITUTE—Old Folk's Concert.

NIBLO'S SALOON—George Christy's Minstrels.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway—Ethiopian Entertainments.

CHATHAM AMPHITHEATRE—Nixon & Aymar's Circus.

GOLDBECK'S MUSIC HALL—Popular Lyric Recitals.

CRYSTAL PALACE GROUNDS—Inflation of the Great Aerial Ship City of New-York.

CHURCH'S "HEART OF THE ANDES"—Studio Buildings, No. 15 Tenth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—English and French Paintings.

GOUPIL'S NEW GALLERY—Corner of Broadway and Ninth-st.—Two Paintings by Rosa Bonheur.

SCHAUS' GALLERY—No. 629 Broadway—Palmer's Statue, "The White Captive."

PICTURE GALLERY—Whitlock's, No. 366 Canal-street—Free admission.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—Exhibition of Paintings.

HOPE CHAPEL—Waugh's Italia.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

The additional official returns of the State election, received yesterday, place the success of the Utica nominations almost beyond doubt. Official reports from all except fifteen counties give to Mr. Jones a majority of 1,520 over Mr. Leavenworth; while Mr. Richmond, for State Engineer, has a still more decided advantage over his Republican adversary. There is little room, also, to question the election of Messrs. Skinner and Elderkin. These are from results collected at Albany up to 9 o'clock last evening. They do not perfectly conform with the returns and estimates received here; but the significance is the same.

No tidings were received from the *North Star* up to the latest hour before going to press last night. The missing steamer was the subject of general conversation in the City yesterday, and the concern for her safety was very much enhanced by the fact that late intelligence from Key West and the ports along the Southern coast make no mention of her having been seen or heard of. By reference to the number of transit tickets purchased at the Panama Railroad office, it appears that there must have been 817 passengers on board, who, with the crew of 76, make a total of 893 souls.

The arguments in the suit brought by Wm. Jepson, Esq., in his own behalf, and as attorney for Charles Goodyear *vs.* Horace H. Day, in which is involved the whole question as to the title to the manufacture and sale of elastic woven rubber goods, under Goodyear's vulcanized patent, were concluded yesterday in the United States Circuit before Judges Nelson and Ingersoll. The closing speech was made by Mr. James T. Brady, in reply to the speech for the defendant of Judge Curtis, of Boston. Both were able, ingenious and learned.

A case was argued before the General Term of the Supreme Court involving the right of the Croton Aqueduct Board to cut off the supply of water from the St. Nicholas Hotel, for non-payment of the water-rate for 1857. The water-rate claimed was resisted by the proprietors of the hotel as excessive and exorbitant. Hence the controversy. No decision was rendered.

The examination into the charge against Dr. John H. Wilson of having attempted to kill his wife by administering chloroform was resumed by Justice Welsh. William H. Draper, M. D., who attended Mrs. Wilson during her alleged illness from the effects of the soporific, was the only witness examined. He is of opinion that the lady's prostration was caused by the inhalation of chloroform. Further examination of the matter is to be made next Monday.

At the meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, the President, Mr. Verplanck, stated that the Board had paid the expense of purchasing and fitting up the floating hospitals, with the expectation that the amount would be reimbursed by the Legislature. No provision had been made, however, and they had fallen back on the Commissioners of Quarantine, but that body also disputed the bill. The consideration of the subject was deferred. There have been 1,715 emigrant arrivals since the 9th.

At an adjourned meeting of the Academy of Medicine, held last night, the report of the Council recommending that no action be taken on the resolution some time since submitted, for the exclusion of reporters, was laid on the table.

The case of the alleged slaver *Emily* was brought up for examination before United States Commissioner K. G. White, and the ten prisoners were arraigned. Lieut. Stephens was the only witness examined. He testified at length as to the circumstances of the seizure, the search of the vessel, the inspection of the crew, and other particulars, most of which were set forth in the statements published upon the arrival of the vessel, a week since. The case was adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning. The wife of one and the sister of another of the prisoners were present in Court.

On the Stock Exchange there was an upward turn on the general Share list, and also on State Stocks, induced apparently by the continued rise in Panama Shares and the appearance of a number of fresh buyers of New-York Central. Panama sold as high as 133¼, and Central 80⅝, closing 80⅜@½. Nothing new in Money or Exchange.

The sales of Cotton amounted to 1,500 bales. Prices were a shade easier. Flour was more active at, however, generally lower rates. Wheat was depressed and cheaper. Corn, Rye, Barley and Oats more in demand. Provisions, Dry Codfish, Hay and Hops, were likewise in fair request. Rio Coffee, as well as Sugars and Rice, were pretty freely dealt in. The movements in other branches of trade exhibited no important changes. There were 471 vessels of all classes in port.

The Live Stock markets continue to be oversupplied with all kinds, except Swine, for which there is a brisk demand, and, with small receipts, prices have advanced about ½c. ℔ lb., live weight. The best corn-fed command 6c. ℔ lb. Beef cattle sold just about as last week; at yesterday's general market a few of the very best went at prices equivalent to 10c. ℔ lb., for the dressed carcases, and others of low grade sold even as low as 4c.; the average of all sorts being about 7½c. Veal Calves are in fair supply, and only the best grades find ready sales. Sheep and Lambs are abundant, but the demand is active, and prices have advanced 25c. ℔ head. Milch Cows are a drug, there being a very light demand. The total receipts at the regular City Yards of live animals, destined for slaughter, number: Beeves, 5,251; veal calves, 701; sheep and lambs, 14,882; swine, 7,119; and of milch cows, 123. Total of all kinds, 28,076. Total last week, 26,052.

A Divided Church.—Dr. Cheever's appeal to the British Abolitionists does not receive the approval even of his own Church. The Trustees at a meeting held on Monday evening, adopted *unanimously* the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, This Board learn, through the public prints, that a Miss Johnstone has made appeals to the people of Great Britain for funds to sustain the Church of the Puritans; and it appears by a letter of the pastor of the Church, addressed to Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, of England, that *he (the pastor) and some individuals have authorized* Miss Johnstone to collect money in Great Britain for this purpose; and

*Whereas*, In the opinion of this Board, such an appeal is contrary to the best interests of the Church and Society, and calculated to injure them in the estimation of the Christian public, since the contributions sought are for the purpose of meeting the ordinary expenses of worship, which rightfully belong to the congregation to pay.

*Resolved*, Therefore, that *this Board disavow all responsibility for the acts of Miss Johnstone as authorized by the Society or its Trustees.*

It is certainly rather a singular spectacle to see the Pastor and the Trustees of a Church so directly at issue upon the important point of "meeting the ordinary expenses of worship." Whether the pastor will persist in his appeal to English sympathizers after so direct a repudiation, remains to be seen.

## The Virginian Tamerlanes.

It was to have been hoped that the remarkably expeditious manner in which Old Brown was tried and condemned, the immediate overruling of every point raised by his counsel during the proceedings, and the unmistakable demonstrations of hatred and abhorrence which the Charlestown populace have continued to heap on him ever since his capture, might have satiated the rage of his worst enemy; and that the public of the United States might soon expect to be relieved from the disgust which has been excited in the minds of all thoughtful men, by the wild Virginian howls for blood.

An article which we copied yesterday from the Richmond *Whig* proves, however, that the red Indian, Powhatan, still rules the "Old Dominion" in spirit, and has quite got the better of his Christianly daughter, Pocahontas. Frantic cries for the death of any human being, however sinful or obnoxious, are always revolting enough, but whatever excuse there may be found for them, while a great offender is at large, and capable of further mischief, it is very difficult indeed to listen to them calmly when they are ringing around a criminal captured, convicted and safely housed in jail to await the appointed day of his solemn execution. The Richmond *Whig*, and Virginians generally, owe "Old Brown," we admit, very little consideration; but they owe their own reputation, the feelings of the American public, and our national character, at least so much as should prevent them from regaling us in the year 1859, and in a time of profound peace, to such exhibitions of tiger-like blood-thirstiness and craven ferocity as those which affront us daily in the columns of the Virginia Press. We object to these displays, not so much for the sake of the criminal—though there are considerations palpable enough which should shield even him from Choctaw revilings in a Christian State—as for the sake of the community which is exposed to the atrocious influences of such intemperate passion on the part of its leaders.

The Virginian journals have taken up the remonstrances on this subject of their Northern cotemporaries as but so many insidious pleas for "Old Brown," and his subtle backers and abettors. This is a quite pitiable mistake, as the Virginian journals might easily learn, if they would but listen with understanding to such a rebuke of their course as is contained, for instance, in the calm, dignified, and altogether honorable and Christian speech of their own Judge Parker, in passing sentence of death upon Cooke and his fellows but the other day. If we urge the Virginians not to make merry over the prospect of hanging half-a-dozen fellow creatures, and not to taunt the criminal on his way from the gaol to the scaffold with exulting cries and insolent jeers of triumph, we do so mainly as a tribute to decency and public morals. We do so just as one might urge a Feejee Islander to abandon the practice of cannibalism, not because it does his enemies so much harm to be cooked and eaten, nor even because the said enemies deserve any better fate, but because cannibalism is a brutal and a brutalizing practice, of which a decent savage even ought to be ashamed, which is wholly incompatible with all the finer feelings of our nature and with the least progress in the "humanities." We feel that the journalists of Virginia, in spite of themselves, are worthy of a better occupation than this of dancing round a jail like naked aborigines about a stake, and clamoring for a prisoner's head.

And although nothing is usually more thoroughly a work of supererogation than to deal with the logic of a man in a towering passion, yet as some of these carnivorous journalists really seem to be trying to convince their readers that there is something like a form of reason in all this vampirism, we feel moved to suggest to themselves that what they call the "ground" which the Richmond *Whig* for instance declares itself to have taken "at the outset," that "Old Brown" was a "villain, pirate and assassin, and was *therefore* entitled to no trial at law, is no "ground" at all, but, on the contrary, a mere quagmire of absurdity. Our infuriate cotemporaries seem to labor under the extraordinary hallucination that it is only good citizens, members of churches, and presidents of banks, who are "entitled to trials at law," and that assassins and burglars, and such-like persons, for whose special benefit trials at law have been commonly supposed to be instituted, are, in fact, *ferœ naturœ*, mere roving wild-cats and wolves, whom the first comer may freely kill. The singular fashion in which the Virginian volunteers at Harper's Ferry fell to work to murder their prisoners in cold blood, after the Marines had captured them, would seem to favor the notion that this hallucination pervades the Virginian community. If so, we are afraid that the "rankest" Abolitionists could invent no commentary so scathing as this simple fact, upon the imbecility and barbarism which the denouncers of Slavery declare to be the inevitable concomitants of that patriarchal institution.

In all other parts of the world reputed civilized, "trials at law" are usually confined to "villains and assassins," and are by no means reserved for the pious and well-behaved. The Virginian theory will be quite new to most professors of jurisprudence. The ordinary formula of civilized societies runs as follows: "He (Capt. Kyd or John Brown) is a villainous pirate and assassin, and *therefore* is richly entitled to a trial at law." For the credit of their State, we hope the sensible people of Virginia will take measures to have their editors enlightened upon the objects of criminal law.

But these guides of the people are hardly more sensible in treating the laws of war than the laws against felony. The *Whig* energetically inquires, "Why were they (Brown's men) not shot like dogs, at the moment of their capture? All the laws of war, and all the demands of justice commanded their immediate extermination. The impudent claim of a robber, a horse-thief, and a murderer, to be recognized as prisoner of war, should have hastened his punishment." The simple answer to which wild query is, that the duty of the officers of the law is to arrest horse-thieves and murderers, not to exterminate them, on the spot, unless they are actually resisting capture. When they have ceased to fight, they pass into the hands of the courts in all civilized communities. Brown might have been tried, it is true, by a drumhead Court-martial and hanged immediately, if Virginia had chosen to declare herself civilly impotent, by establishing such a tribunal for the trial of five criminals all told, and three of them wounded. The spectacle, however, would have very much resembled the pursuit of a pickpocket with a battery of field artillery. Nor did the laws of war demand an immediate massacre. The laws of war in no case require two thousand armed men to fall upon two white persons and two negroes and butcher them when they have ceased to resist. If the laws of war had anything to do with the matter, they required old Brown to be treated just as he has been treated. There is something so very comical [illegible] "laws of war" against these [illegible] criminals, and calling for drum-head Court-martials to deal with them, that we must warn the Press of that State how slight a step divides the sublime, even the sublime of ferocity, from the ridiculous. Virginia may erect herself in her fury and fear into an attitude of sanguinary wrath as hideous as that of Tamerlane himself; but if she undertakes to treat Old Brown like another Bajazet, the world will assuredly mingle its just indignation with most unseemly scoffs. If the Virginians wish to learn how a community worthy of freedom and capable of self-government deals with truculent offenders against its peace and dignity, we recommend them to contemplate the conduct of the popular government of Parma in the recent case of the murderers of Col. Anviti. Col. Anviti had been for years a tool of the tyrants of Parma, tyrants who deserved a conspicuous place among the miscreants whom Virginia, by the proud motto of her sovereign shield, consigns to a tremendous doom. The people of Parma had a terrible score to settle with Anviti, who had done them infinitely more harm than Old Brown ever imagined against the Virginians. They caught him amongst them once more, stealing back to plot treason against their new-found liberties, and a few of them—men whose families he had outraged—led the mob upon him and slew him, as the volunteers slew their prisoners at Harper's Ferry, and, as the Richmond *Whig* would have old Brown and his fellow-convicts slain bloodily, savagely, in the true barbaric fashion. And what, then, did the Parmesan people? They shook off from themselves the responsibility of the loathsome deed, set justice at work to arrest its perpetrators, and determined in their stern chastisement to cleanse the escutcheon of the State from the stain of a "villain's" life taken from him brutally and without the "trial by law" to which they deemed such as himself entitled. It is a strange and significant thing, perhaps, that we should thus be forced to send Americans of Virginia to school, in the principles of civil law and liberty, to Italians of Parma. But the fault is not ours. It rests with the Virginia Press, and with the facts of the case.

## A Fresh Panic.

A sensible man has risen on the Virginia horizon—and the event creates as complete a panic as the appearance of a comet used to excite before the aspect of those heavenly bodies had become so familiar. The whole State is in commotion. The Governor's organ is in a state of intense excitement, and we look for an immediate proclamation from the facile pen of Gov. Wise, decreeing martial law and putting the militia of the Old Dominion on a war footing for the irrepressible conflict which the advent of this phenomenon seems likely to provoke.

A Mr. Parkins, who edits the *Clarke Journal*, "a weekly sheet, published in Berryville, Clarke County, Va.," as the *Enquirer* informs us, has taken the extraordinary notion into his head that the safety of Virginia does not require her Governor and people to wade knee-deep in the blood of such Abolitionists as may fall into their hands. He ventures to think that even the execution of Brown and his companions is quite unnecessary, and will do quite as much harm as good to the character of the State abroad and to its peace at home. He speaks—precisely as every sensible man must feel—about the absurd and disgraceful panic into which the Harper's Ferry affair seems to have thrown the Virginians, and remonstrates, warmly and somewhat indignantly, against the exhibition of fear which they are incautiously making to the world at large.

The Richmond *Enquirer* is in consternation. Such "treason" on the soil of Virginia seems quite incredible. It attributes the apparition to Northern intrigue and Northern gold. Mr. Parkins must have been bribed to the utterance of these treasonable sentiments. But the *Enquirer* is especially anxious that Mr. Parkins should be taken care of. Whether he has not made himself "liable to fine and imprisonment in the county jail" by his fearful crime, that paper submits to the people of his county. It is quite certain that they "owe it to their own *safety* to suppress this incendiary sheet." What a tinder-box the Old Dominion must be! It will be dangerous by and by for a sane man to look in that direction, lest the State should instantly explode. The opinion begins to be current in this latitude that the politicians and people are panic-stricken and insane,—or else that they do not tell the truth when they deny that Slavery is an element of danger. Their conduct since Old Brown's capture has done more to convince fanatics that it would be perfectly safe to imitate his example, and that the Virginians stand in mortal dread of an insurrection among their slaves than anything which had happened for twenty years previous. They will not owe it to their own sagacity if they fail to reap a fearful harvest from the seed they are now sowing.

Curses and Chickens.—The old proverb that curses, like chickens, come home to roost, has been signally vindicated for the benefit of Mr. George Burnham, late "liquor agent" of the State of Massachusetts, in whose case both curses and chickens have returned at once to plague their author. Mr. Burnham is just now sojourning in jail in Boston, under a load of misfortune, from which even the majesty of *habeas corpus* seems impotent to relieve him. The "Teetotaller Bands of Hope" all over the country must hail his woes as the retributive result of the strong potations, pregnant with sin and sorrow, which he has dispensed to his fellow-creatures "by authority of the State."

But Mr. Burnham was a dealer in crowing cocks before he meddled with spigots and bungs. He was, we believe, the great original of all American Shanghais, and once sent a colossal rooster as a gift to Prince Albert. His Cochin-Chinas have flown back upon him now in this day of his distress. One of his former customers writes to him from the far interior of the land such a letter on fowls and foul practices as few men out of prison would care to receive, and which it must have been truly terrible to peruse in the gloomy recesses of a Massachusetts dungeon. This angry Arcadian charges the ex-Hen-fancier with having sold him a "lot of chickens" as "perfeck pure bludds," which produced the most impure and "imperfeck" results. The said chickens in due time laid eggs; the said eggs pipped the shells. The "first lot," writes the too-confiding Dunsinane of this wicked Burnham, "was awl wite as snowballs." The "nex wun was wuss, awl black as thunder." However, our dunce was not dunce enough to clamor over his troubles. He held his tongue, and pretended to be satisfied with these base broods, because he didn't "chuse to let fokes know he'd been fuled and suckt in by a contemptible Yanky." But he expressed his views to the chickens them-

[illegible]1859.

[illegible]es, by "chocking every one on 'em quicker 'n *scatt*," and now dismisses their false-hearted propagator with the following post-scriptal benediction. Having seen it stated in a Boston paper that Burnham had laid "six aigs on an editor's table, 8 inches long and 4 inches round," he bursts forth: "I don't believe you ever laid an aig in your life, you Humbugg; so go to the Devl, Gorge Burnham!" It is clear that our rustic friend was mistaken. Mr. Burnham, between his Cochin-Chinas and his Liquor Agency, has evidently laid a very large egg, from which he has hatched a cockatrice of the most unpleasant character.

## Wild Law.

The negro panic down South seems to be passing from the Press to the Executives and the Courts. Gov. Wise received, a few days ago, an anonymous letter, inclosing a document which, said the writer, had been dropped out of the pocket of a young man who had been sitting in front of him in the railroad cars on his way from Philadelphia to New-York the day previous. He saw it fall, but the owner was gone and the cars had started before he could restore it to him. The inclosed document, which we published yesterday, was addressed to "*Captain* John Brown, General, Commander-in-Chief, &c.," and signed "Lawrence Thatcher." It contains a full and minute account of the writer's communications on the subject of slave insurrections, and slave stampedes in Memphis, Tennesse, with a Dr. Russell Palmer of that city. There is throughout the whole document not a single hint or innuendo. Everything is told frankly, with a candor and simplicity which, considering the nature of the communication, are really wonderful. No ciphers or signs. Palmer appears to have made a clean breast of it, and Thatcher renders an account of his revelation to Capt. John with the most painstaking accuracy. This epistle was at once forwarded by Gov. Wise to the Governor of Tennessee, and by him placed in the hands of the law officers of the State, and Palmer has been committed for trial thereupon.

Now it may be that Palmer is as great a ruffian as "Lawrence Thatcher" represents him to be, and that there really is such a person as Thatcher, and that he really wrote this letter which the "Traveler" picked up in the train, as he alleges, but we must say that up to this time no proof of all this, whatever, has been adduced, and there was not a particle of evidence upon the subject before the Court at Palmer's examination. The only *fact* which has come to light so far, is the fact of Palmer's existence and residence in the place mentioned. The sum and substance of the matter therefore is, that a man has been sent to jail by a court of law, because an anonymous writer says he picked up a letter in which somebody else states that the prisoner contemplated a crime.

We hope this absurd panic is not going to drive all Southern judges and lawyers out of their senses, and lead them into an organized and permanent caricature of the administration of justice. When they get scent of a plot, they should at least get up their case decently before they go into Court, and not favor the world with such extraordinary notions of the nature of evidence, as have been displayed in this instance.

Bogus Distress—Caution to the Charitable.—There ought really to be some stringent law against enlisting public sympathy on false pretences. Charity is not so abundant a commodity in any community as to be recklessly lavished on pretended distress and simulated woe. Taught by sharp experience, we are usually on our guard against impostors of every sort, and especially against those worst of all hypocrites who appeal to our compassion in the sacred name of wretchedness and grief. But the *Tribune* took us in very badly the other day. It pretended to be in a state of horrible affliction because somebody had "insisted" on its publishing a scurrilous screed of personal billingsgate against the Editor of the Times. We pitied its sorrows, and administered what little consolation it was in our power to bestow. It was certainly one of the most marked cases of apparently genuine distress we had ever seen. The *Tribune* Editor seemed to be in the very depths of despair, at being compelled to print a column of vituperation which, what his sense of decency constrained him to acknowledge, "could injure only its author."

Now, observe the consequences of our tender-hearted credulity. The *Tribune* takes our sympathy—just as bogus beggars, seeking cash more than compassion, always do—in high dudgeon. It says:

"We beg the New-York Times to understand distinctly that our reluctance to publish the response from Dr. Cheever's Society to his recent attack was not founded *on the terms of that response, and had nothing to do with the severity of its vituperation*, for we had not then even read it. We wished to avoid publishing it simply because it would not interest the mass of our readers, and we had no space to spare for anything that did not. The fact that the Times might or might not like it did not enter into our view of the matter."

If an editor is so much in the habit of publishing abusive personal articles that he does it without even reading them, it is clear that he ought not to expect to be believed when he protests that he publishes them "very unwillingly." It may much more fairly be charged against him upon his own showing, that his "reluctance" to publish articles of this kind exists only before he has read them, and disappears whenever, as in the present instance, he finds them on perusal sufficiently silly and scurrilous to suit his own tastes or the presumed appetite of his readers.

The *Tribune* adds:

"The Times says that it very often receives] contributions abusive of us, which it declines to publish. If they are from persons whom *we have attacked or criticised*, and who will accept an appearance in the Times in lieu of claiming space *of us* for their replications, we will take it as a personal favor if the Times will print them hereafter. We shall gladly be rid of them *on such easy terms*."

We should be very glad to extend any reasonable "personal favor" to our neighbor,—whose attentions have established so strong a claim upon our gratitude. But really, would it not look a little better for him to give those whom he "has attacked or criticised" a chance to be heard in their own behalf? Is *space* the only thing to be considered in the conduct of a newspaper? Have fairness and justice nothing whatever to do with the business of editing a public journal?

If the *Tribune* will pardon another reference to the Times, we beg to offer it another leaf from our experience. We make it a rule never to refuse any one whom we may have "attacked or criticised" a fair chance to be heard in reply in our own columns. In nine cases out of ten such persons always come to us with their replications, confident that they will meet with justice and fair play:—and we believe that unless they are utterly unreasonable in their demands, they are never disappointed. Now and then some one who has nothing to offer in reply to censure but personal abuse and scurrilous vituperation, steers clear of us and strikes a straight course for the *Tribune* Office. Our neighbor easily finds "space" for all such effusions;—why should he complain so bitterly of being expected to publish rejoinders to his own assaults? It is doubtless pleasant to be "rid" of persons whom he has "attacked," at the expense of somebody else; but we must respectfully decline to do duty as a lightning-rod for our neighbor.

Moreover, and to conclude, the views of editorial intercourse which the *Tribune* seems to entertain are certainly peculiar. We see no good reason for suspending, in our editorial capacity, all the rules of courtesy and consideration by which respectable men in private life are governed. If some exasperated individual should ask the Editor of the *Tribune* to give him the use of the back windows of his private residence, for a day or two, in order that he might throw a few tubs of boiling water on the children of one of the Editor's neighbors with whom he had a slight difference, we presume that the fact whether his said neighbor "might or might not like" such a proceeding, would not appear entirely irrelevant to the said Editor's mind. Why, then, should he be so utterly indifferent and reckless in surrendering the use of his types and ink, for foolish and venomous aspersions upon the private character and the good name of his cotemporaries?

## In the Saddle.

Now that the Central Park is at last open to equestrians and carriages, the question how to make use of it becomes of immediate importance. Its vicinity will henceforth be in all probability a favorite place of residence for all who love daily exercise on good roads. It will also, we have no doubt whatever, stimulate the taste for riding on horseback, in which our young men have hitherto been lamentably deficient. Our *jeunesse dorée* will learn through its aid, we sincerely hope, how much more cheerfulness, good digestion, and solidity of muscle is to be got out of a saddle than out of a spider-wagon, and an end be found of the delusion that the best use to which a man of sedentary habits can put a pair of good horses, is to wrap himself up in a cloak and drive them in harness. The radically false notions on the subject of exercise with which our public mind is imbued, could not be better exemplified than in the hallucination with which a large portion of it is afflicted, that a trotting-wagon and a pair of fast horses, afford what may be called "exercise" to a full-grown man, in ordinary health. If the horses are hard in the mouth, of course the arms have something to do, and are the better for doing it, but in all other respects it is simply what doctors call an "airing," and is just the thing for a delicate woman, who cannot bear violent motion. The lungs, the limbs, the liver and other viscera, and the circulation, derive from it hardly any more benefit than from sitting in a bar-room with the feet on the window-sill. This is a point, however, which it is hardly necessary to argue. It does not need facts and figures, nor an elaborate display of medical learning to demonstrate that the tremulous motion of a vehicle on springs, even when driven over a New-York pavement, not to talk of a Park avenue, is not a powerful tonic for a male adult with an average appetite. We venture, moreover, to assert that there is not a business man in New-York, who, if his health gives way, may not grow more fat, flabby, scrofulous, sour-tempered, and dyspeptic every year he lives, in spite of the fastest team in the country, and the neatest wagon and harness which money can purchase. Driving ought to be confined to horse-trainers, horse-fanciers, and sporting men, and to those who have money and time enough to make an extra luxury of it; but for the man who can only afford one sort of exercise, and whose health needs some exercise, the saddle is the thing. Moreover, the saddle does not in the least degree interfere with the love of display, with which the mass of mankind will be always more or less tormented. Any *nouveau riche*, who wants to eclipse his neighbors, or jaunty "swell," who wants to draw the public eye upon him, will, if he is wise, prefer the pig-skin to the harness. To a real lover and admirer of the horse, he never looks so well, so grand, and so tempting, as when he has nothing but the saddle on his back; and he and his owner can always exhibit their paces and their figure to better advantage without a mass of wood and iron lumbering after his tail, with a huge bundle of overcoats and fur robes stuck upright on top of it.

And this leads us to say that horseback riding will never take the place it ought in public estimation here, until there are more saddle-horses brought into use. Strange as the assertion may seem, there are not, in our opinion, a dozen such animals in New-York. There were not, we venture to say, half a dozen in the Park on Saturday. Moreover—and this is something more extraordinary still—two-thirds of the people who now take equestrian exercise don't know what a saddle-horse is—wherein he differs from any other kind of horse. The popular notion of a saddle-horse is an animal which will allow a saddle to be put on his back without kicking, and which, when mounted, will move along with ordinary docility. A real "saddle-horse," in the proper sense of the term, is a horse trained only or mainly to the saddle—viz., in the first place, to obey a pressure of the reins on the side of the neck, made with the bridle arm alone; and in the next place, to obey a pressure of the leg on either side, without any admonition from the bridle whatever. It is only with this, or something approaching to this, that horseback exercise is thoroughly enjoyable. Most of the horses which our citizens use for the saddle are, in reality, trained for harness, and bitted for harness. They bear violently on the bit, a trick taught them in order to develop a rambling incoherent trot, and consequently require a strain on the arms to hold them in, which is wearisome and exhausting. In the next place, the reins have to be held in two hands, and the animal's head jerked to one side or the other by the aid of the bit, in order to change the direction of his course, just as if he were being driven in a wagon. Of the pressure of the reins on the neck, he knows nothing, and is no more amenable to the pressure of the leg than a donkey. To ride such a horse well or gracefully, is utterly impossible. Good and graceful riding requires, above all things, that the steed should readily obey slight signs almost imperceptible to the bystander; that one hand only should, as a general rule, be employed in managing the reins, and that the whip-arm, or sword-arm, whichsoever we please to call it, should be free to "witch the world" with grace and courtesy.

We hope that horse-owners in private life, as well as livery stable keepers, will set a reform on foot in this matter, and give an [illegible] display of [illegible] and horsemanship worthy of the noble [illegible] which the Park provides, and that we shall be spared the pain of seeing cavaliers hauling at the heads of their chargers, in order to get them to turn a corner, as if they were hoisting a mainsail, and ladies pulling at the reins, as if their shoulders were about to leave their sockets, (as they often do,) in order to make hard-mouthed jades slacken their scrambling trot. We hope, moreover, that the frotting trade will soon no longer fix the standard of excellence in all horses, and that the sole end of a horse's training will soon cease to be the accomplishment of twenty miles an hour, that some attention will begin to be paid to grace, to comfort, and to real use; that trotting will cease to be for private gentlemen the one object of their horse's existence and the one test of his excellence; and that the gallop and the canter, the horse's natural and most graceful paces, instead of being looked on as disgraceful, will again be recognized as legitimate and even genteel. We hope, in short, that the etiquette of equestrianism will no longer be fixed by "the fancy" and "the betting ring," and that horse-owners will begin to consult their own tastes and wants about the animals they ride and their way of riding them.

## The Presidential Mules.

An attempt has been made to put the recent sale of Government mules at Camp Floyd, in the light of a legitimate commercial transaction, by giving out that the mules were in a weakly condition and dying fast. This, however, proves to be a fabrication, inasmuch as at the period of the sale, the indisposed mules in question had fully recovered from the fatigues of the march, and were as plump, and sleek, and fractious as any mules in the United States or the adjacent islands. This excuse not proving tenable, Mr. Holliday, the fortunate purchaser of the greater number of the animals, has now been brought into Court, and declares that the mules were sold because it was found that the expense of keeping them *for one quarter* would have reached the stupendous sum of $475,000. This, however, happens, unluckily for our respected Secretary of War, to be the exact sum which it was estimated it would cost to keep all the animals of all kinds, both at Fort Badger and Camp Floyd, horses, mules and oxen inclusive, numbering in all 5,468, *for one whole year's time*. This last attempt at vindication having broken down rather miserably, we must advise the sellers producing these remarkable beasts not to say one word more about the transaction. When the Government and its friends between them continue to consummate such a very profitable little job, the least they can do is not to try and blind the public to its real nature. Such operations as this mule auction are not to be met with every day. Mr. Holliday, the buyer, has made so good a thing of it that we think he owes it to Secretary Floyd not to depreciate the value of the favor he has enjoyed; while in respect to Mr. Floyd, the seller, the public has shown itself so remarkably accommodating and considerate that it is too bad of him to be now trying to make it appear that the whole thing was done for the good of the people. Impudence is always reprehensible; but impudent attempts to impose on one's benefactors, or to steal away from them the credit of their generous good-natures, are past all endurance.

## ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

**Resolution to exclude Reporters laid on the Table.**

The Academy of Medicine held its monthly meeting last night, in accordance with the terms in which the adjournment of the previous meeting was carried. At a former meeting of the Academy a resolution to exclude reporters was submitted, and temporarily disposed of by being referred to that advisory section of the Academy which is known as "The Council." Last night the report of the Council was called up, and that report, which recommended the entire ignoring of the whole subject, was, in pursuance of a motion offered by Dr. Gibson, which was determined by a division, laid on the table.

Dr. S. C. Foster, who, in the absence of the President, (Dr. Watson,) was called to the chair, resigned that position to Dr. Joel Foster, for the purpose of illustrating a new mechanical appliance, consisting of elastic bands and springs for the cure of caries of the spine. A boy, by whom the apparatus was used, was produced, the nature of the invention described, the benefit of removing the weight of the upper portion of the body from the shoulders to the pelvis fully set forth, and the merits generally of all mechanical resorts for the prevention or cure of curvature of the vertebræ fully discussed.

After this subject and one or two others of purely professional interest had been disposed of, Dr. Gibson offered another resolution, excluding all reporters but those who represented the medical press, and urged its adoption in emphatic terms. Many of those who pretended to report the proceedings were incompetent, putting the words of one man into another's mouth, and that too, incorrectly. He thought the Academy should be a privileged body, and that whatever was stated there should be confidential. If he, for instance, stated there that he failed in curing a case which was under his treatment, it went forth to the world that he had killed his patient. Many of the best men in the Academy would not attend the meetings lest their speeches should be reported. His remarks were characterized by much bitterness.

Dr. J. McNulty opposed the resolution on the ground that it was unnecessarily insulting to the Press and impolitic. It was unnecessary because the Academy had never been injured by the publication of its proceedings, but that on the contrary many would never have been aware of the existence of the institution had it not been for the newspapers. The Press were quite as sensitive with regard to its professional honor as the Doctors, and the passage of the resolution would be regarded as an insult. He asked whether the Academy was prepared to endure the ridicule which the resolution, if passed, would bring upon them. Dr. McNulty further said that one of the great objects of the meeting of the members was to benefit the people; they never got the medical journals, and the newspapers were the most effective medium of diffusing desired information.

Dr. Gardner followed, defending the reporters from the insinuations made against them. The Academy was indebted for its charter to Dr. Frank Tuthill, a prominent member of the editorial profession.

Dr. Hall, the late Republican candidate for Senator in the Fourth District, spoke in favor of admitting the reporters.

Dr. Watson, the President of the Academy, followed, claiming that the reporters were, many of them, men of culture. Their statements, with reference to the doings of the Academy, were looked for with much interest, and were read by medical men all through the country. In passing, he complimented the Times highly, and proceeded to say that the Council had recommended the course which it had adopted from a deep conviction of its being the best for the interests of the Academy, and that it would be suicidal to the interests of the body to adopt the resolution. It would be impossible and exceedingly impolitic for them to stand on their dignity as professional men, and defy the Press.

Dr. Stevens favored the adoption of the resolution, but finally the whole subject was laid on the table on the motion of Dr. Watson.

Dr. Joseph M. Smith announced the death of Dr. Wm. Miner, and the Academy adjourned.

## Musical.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's "Trovatore" will be played here to-night for the *debût* of Mdlle. Albertini, a singer of the first reputation, who has enjoyed long career in Europe. Signor Beaucardé is the *Manrico*, a part written for him by the composer. On Friday the "Sicilian Vespers" will be played for the ast time.

Parlor Operas.—Mr. and Mrs. Henri Drayton, who, we are glad to say, have firmly established their very elegant and delightful entertainments, announce an entire change of programme to-night. Two new operettas will be performed for the first time in America, "Love is Blind," and "Never too Late to Mend."

Concert.—Mme. Louise Abel, a pianiste of note, will give a concert to-night at Dodworth's rooms, assisted by Miss Maria Krausch, Mr. Bruno Wollenhaupt and Mr. Aptommas.

The Bible Interest at Newark.—The Essex County Bible Society held its Thirteenth Annual meeting in the Broad-street M. E. Church, Newark, on Tuesday afternoon and evening. The house was crowded. The City of Newark has been supplied with the Bible, 326 families having been furnished with the Bible. The financial statement read by Rev. Mr. Sheldon showed the receipts to have been $2,847 43, which is an increase of $511 49 over the previous year. The officers elected were: President Jno. P. Jacekon; Secretary, Rev. J. M. Freeman Treasurer, S. R. W. Heath.

# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

BREAKING THE RUSS PAVEMENT IN BROADWAY.—Curiosity has been excited by the apparition of workmen engaged in removing the Russ Pavement between Reade and Duane streets, in Broadway, and citizens are anxious to know who authorized it to be done. It is a long time since the owners of carriages, omnibuses and other vehicles first complained of injury to their animals by falling upon the pavement, whenever a slight rain rendered its smooth surface too slippery for safe travel. The subject was often brought to the attention of the Common Council, and finally a committee was appointed to hear the opinions of experienced men and report some plan of relief. The committee met several times and a variety of plans were submitted. Some were in favor of an iron pavement; some proposed grooving the Russ, and others breaking it into smaller blocks, and resetting it as before. The committee finally reported that the only sure way of ascertaining which was the best would be to allow the proposers of the various plans to test their recommendations upon the street, giving them each a block on which to try their plans, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Board. The report was adopted some time ago, and it is by this authority that the pavement between Reade and Duane streets is being removed and broken. The intention is to take the block up without disturbing the concrete bed, break them to the size of what is known as the Belgian pavement and then reset it and give it a fair trial.

HOTEL CHANGES—THE EVERETT HOUSE.—Lloyd L. Britton, of Stanwix Hall, Albany, has purchased the Everett House, in this City, and is to take possession of the same on the 1st of December next. The change in the proprietorship of this favorite house is brought about by the declining health of the present proprietor, Mr. Hawley D. Clapp, who has been for some time afflicted with a bronchial difficulty which renders his retirement from business, and a residence in a milder climate imperative. Acting under the advice of his physician, Mr. Clapp resigned his entire establishment to Mr. Britton, whose twelve years' connection with Stanwix Hall gives him a reputation scarcely inferior to that of the popular host of the Everett, whose absence as well as his misfortune will be generally regretted. Mr. Clapp located upon the spot where the Everett House now stands in 1853, (having been burned out at Fort Hamilton,) at which time the whole square was covered by stables, sheds and other unsightly buildings. Beginning in a small house, he commenced the erection of the splendid structure which now adorns the north side of Union-square. The house has been one of the most successful enterprises of the kind in the City. Mr. Britton will enter upon his new field of operation under the best auspices, most of the former officers of the house remaining, so that the old frequenters of the house will scarcely note the change.

LECTURES.—Mr. E. P. Whipple will deliver a lecture on "Courage" before the Mercantile Library Association of this City, this evening, at Clinton Hall. Mr. E. L. Fancher will deliver the seventh lecture before the students of the University this evening. The last of Mr. de Cordova's humorous course—"The Gentlemen of All Nations"—was received with unmistakable satisfaction by the audience, which crowded the Lecture-room of Clinton Hall, on Tuesday evening. A numerous audience listened last evening, in the Rutgers-street Church, to a lecture from Rev. Dr. Krebs, upon the "Spirit of Change and its Relations to True Progress." The lecturer, after stating the difference between change and progress, proceeded to a review of the history of our country. He animadverted severely upon the would-be reformers of the present day, and urged upon his hearers the duty of maintaining the principles of the Bible. The audience heartily applauded Dr. Krebs when he sat down.

CAPE COD ASSOCIATION.—The Cape Cod Association, an organization which numbers among its members many of our most prominent merchants, natives of that sterile portion of Massachusetts, held its second annual meeting last evening, at the Astor House. An election for officers resulted in the choice of the same gentlemen who administered the government of the Society during the preceding year. After business matters had been disposed of, the Association proceeded to partake of a social dinner. Speeches in keeping with the occasion, overflowing with cordiality, and allusions to codfish and cranberries were made by Rev. Matthew Hale Smith, Messrs. N. B. Collins, the President of the Society, J. M. Holmes, R. C. Bodfish, E. R. Crocker, D. W. Lewis and others, and the festivities terminated at the very seasonable hour of 11 o'clock.

AN IRISH AMERICAN CATHOLIC HALL.—The Catholic Library Association, at its last meeting, appointed a Committee to consider the advisability of erecting a hall for Catholics. It is proposed that it shall embrace a Lecture Room, Library, Ball Room, Drill Room and Committee Room. A meeting to consider the subject is to be held on Friday evening next, at the Library Rooms, No. 809 Broadway.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.—Constantine Zeller, a German, living at No. 205 West Twenty-sixth-street, hung himself with a rope in his wood-shed, yesterday afternoon. No cause has been assigned for the act. The deceased was 26 years of age and a shoemaker.

## Fires.

IN EAST FOURTEENTH-STREET.

Yesterday morning about 2 o'clock a fire broke out in some frame stables located in East Fourteenth-street, near Avenue A. The stables were destroyed, and two horses, the property of William McHenry, were suffocated. The aggregate loss amounts to about $1,000, and is partially covered by insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

IN AMITY-STREET.

The Fourth District alarm, shortly before 6 o'clock, last evening, was caused by a servant girl accidentally setting fire to a window curtain in a house at the corner of Sullivan and Amity streets. The fire was put out with a few pails of water.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.

At about 11 o'clock last night, some peanuts lying near the boilers of the New-York Coffee and Spice Mills, No. 26 Washington-street, caught fire. The Patrol Watch extinguished the flames before much damage was done.

IN GANSEVOORT-STREET.

Last night, at 11½ o'clock, a fire broke out in the dwelling No. 26 Gansevoort-street, but the flames were quickly extinguished, and little damage was done.

## Coroner's Inquests.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

PETER FINEHOUT, a hand on the steam-tug *Rattler*, having got outside of the guards of the boat for the purpose of disengaging the "fender," which had caught in the dock at Jersey City, fell between the pier and the boat, and was shockingly crushed. He was brought over to the New-York Hospital, where he soon afterwards died. Deceased was 22 years of age, and a native of Albany. An inquest was held by Coroner Jackman.

SCALDED AND BURNED.

SARAH DALEY, a child 2 years of age, was scalded some days since, at No. 556 Fourth-street, by overturning a kettle of boiling water, and died, yesterday, from her injuries. An inquest was held by Coroner Gamble.....SARAH HOFFMAN, a child 7 years of age, while playing with matches, on the 8th inst., at the residence of her parents, No. 55 West Thirty-fifth-street, ignited her clothing, and she was burned so badly that death ensued. Coroner Schirmer held an inquest upon the body.

BURIED UNDER AN EMBANKMENT.

A bank of earth caved in near the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street, yesterday morning, and buried John Maher, one of the laborers, beneath it. He was extricated and removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he soon afterwards died. Deceased was 40 years of age.

## Police Reports.

BURGLARY BY BOYS.

The store of John Fitzpatrick, No. 154 Eighth-avenue, was broken into on Tuesday night, and a small quantity of goods, with the money in the drawer, was carried away by the burglars. Officers Overton and Patterson, of the Sixteenth Precinct, detected the thieves and accomplished their arrest. Justice Quackenbush committed them to answer. Neither of the accused has attained the age of twenty years.

A FALSE TOKEN.

Wm. Stalling was held by Justice Welsh to answer a charge of passing a counterfeit of the Essex County Bank $10 issues, at a saloon, in payment for refreshments. It is an old counterfeit, but is well calculated to deceive.

FRIGHTENED OFF.

Mr. Charles A. Good, residing in Eighty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, was awakened, on Tuesday, by a burglar who had obtained access to his house. An attempt was made to capture the thief, but he escaped without having succeeded in his purpose of plunder.

AN UNFORTUNATE SHOT.

James Jasper, cook of the bark *Fannie*, was arrested, last evening, by Officers Lee and Cornell, for shooting at the mate of the vessel. He was consigned to the First Ward Station-house.

THE COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES IN MARYLAND.—The foundation-stone of the College of St. James, which is situated about twenty miles from Baltimore, on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, was laid on Tuesday, the Bishop of Maryland officiating. The site chosen for the building is on the top of a gently-sloping hill. Adjoining the hill 180 acres of land have been purchased, at a cost of about $7,000. The building itself is to be constructed in the Gothic style of architecture; three-story, and 55 feet high, after a plan by C. H. Condit, Esq., of Newark, N. J. It is to be built of granite, at an estimated cost of about $60,000, and will have the frontage of 260 feet, facing due South. The stone laid yesterday by the Bishop was at the southeast corner, and it is anticipated that the whole edifice will be ready for the commencement of a new term by the 1st of October, 1861. The larger portion of the property was purchased from the estate of John Anderson, Esq. Along the foot of the hill on which the College shall stand meanders the beautifully clear water of Carroll's Run, whence the Seminary will be supplied.

# THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

## MISMANAGEMENT OF THE CITY FINANCES.

### MORE THAN THREE MILLIONS OF DEFICIENCY TO BE PROVIDED FOR.

The result of past years of looseness in the management of the finances of the City is becoming more clearly apparent. Not a day passes in which additional indebtedness and additional deficiencies are not discovered, and all because of a lack of judgment in the matter of making the taxes of one year cover the deficiencies of the year before. The taxes, for instance, of a given year are charged against each individual tax-payer, in due proportion, the aggregate amount being equal to the sum total of the estimated expenses of that year. Any deficiency in the receipt of taxes, therefore, renders the income for the year so much less than the expenditures; and if the taxes are not paid, of course the deficiency should be added to estimates for the following year. But such has not been the practice. The deficiency has gone on accumulating from year to year without any corresponding provision in the tax-levy. One item appears as follows in the last report:

The amount of taxes uncredited and *apparently* due the City and County Jan. 1, 1859, was in round numbers as follows:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On personal estate | $1,744,650 | |
| On real Estate | 2,132,200 | |
| Total | | $3,876,850 |
| On arrears of Croton Water rents—*i.e.*, rents which had accrued and become payable prior to May 1, 1858 | | 88,000 |
| Making a grand total of | | $3,964,850 |

Of the $1,744,650 of personal taxes due, it is estimated by the Receiver of Taxes that not more than $300,000 will ever be realized. The greater part of the tax due on real estate will probably ultimately be collected.

Another and a material cause of deficiency in the receipts arises from the remission of taxes. As has been said, the taxes levied each year are based upon specific appropriations made by the Common Council and the Board of Supervisors. To the extent that the taxes are remitted or uncollected, therefore, there must be a deficiency in the means to pay such appropriations. And still, from some cause, nothing has been done heretofore to supply the deficiency, notwithstanding the fact that in a single year (1858) the amount of taxes remitted was $31,054 66. Proportionate sums were also remitted during previous years. Then there is the very grave deficiency in the receipts of assessments upon property for improvements. The amount of assessments uncredited upon the books of the Bureau of Arrears, and the Bureau of Collection of Assessments, and *apparently* due the Corporation on the 1st of January, 1859, was

| | |
|---|---|
| For the Bureau of Arrears | $313,516 77 |
| For the Bureau of Collection of Assess'ts. | 646,109 60 |
| Total | $959,626 37 |

Although a large portion of the amount will doubtless be collected, a considerable sum will just as surely never be received; for it has been ascertained that a number of the contracts upon which judgments have been made were upon irregular certificates of the Surveyors, which covered work not originally contracted for, and in some cases, a much greater quantity than subsequent examinations and the final returns of the Surveyor on the work warranted. In such cases, the excess of payments cannot be included in the assessment to be made upon the property benefited by the improvement, but must ultimately be provided for in some other way.

It is now certain, moreover, that a large direct loss will have to be met from the account of what appears to be due upon the books. The whole amount cannot yet be ascertained. But this particular item of error brings crowds of people to the Comptroller's office almost every day. The books are examined, and the names of persons are found in them as debtors to the City for various amounts. These people are notified to appear and settle their accounts, and in many cases when they do appear, it is to show a receipt for the amount charged. The deficiencies from these and other causes cannot yet be accurately stated, but it is believed the aggregate amount will exceed $3,000,000. To cover these deficiencies former Comptrollers have issued bonds year after year, under the provisions of the Charter. These have accumulated. The deficiencies which they represent, have reached a point where the interest and credit of the City demand that they should be met and definitely provided for, either by funding the debt or by levying a tax to meet it. These questions should enter largely into the coming canvass.

## COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

### WHO PAYS FOR THE FLOATING HOSPITALS—WEEKLY STATEMENT.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their weekly meeting yesterday, President Verplanck, presiding. There was little business transacted. Mr. Verplanck stated that the Board had paid the expenses accruing from the purchase and fitting up of the floating hospitals, with the expectation that the Legislature would reimburse them for the outlay, but they had failed to make provision for it, and the Commissioners now held the Board of Quarantine Commissioners responsible for the expenditure. Those gentlemen, however, entertained different views of the matter, and did not think the bills belonged to them to pay. The subject was laid over for consideration.

The weekly statement showed that the arrivals of emigrants since the 9th inst. were 1,715; the number in the institutions, 742; amount of commutation received $8,693 82, and balance in Bank, $11,846 35.

## BOARD OF EDUCATION.

There was to have been a meeting of the Board of Education last evening, but when the hour for meeting arrived there was not a quorum present, and the President declared the Board adjourned.

## CASE OF THE SLAVER EMILY.

### Arraignment of the Prisoners—Testimony of Lieut. Stephens.

The examination of the case of the alleged slaveship *Emily* was commenced yesterday afternoon before United States Commissioner K. G. White. The original affidavit on which the warrant of arrest was issued was sworn to by Lieut. Stephens. The prisoners were brought from Eldridge-street jail, securely ironed. They are nearly all Spaniards and Portuguese, though the most of them speak English so as to be understood. The wife of one and the sister of another of the prisoners were present in Court.

*A. Kennedy Stephens* was the first witness sworn, and deposed that he is a Lieutenant in the United States service, and brought home the *Emily* as a prize; the first that we saw of the ship was on Sept. 20; she was discovered from mast-head, and then had her sails loosed; the *Portsmouth* was then under way, off the Bay of Loango; a sail was reported close in shore, near "Black Point," lat. 4½° south, a short distance above the Congou River; very soon after she was reported she got under way; we were standing towards the point; the *Emily* was standing off towards us; as we neared each other the *Portsmouth* forged ahead of her; the *Emily* showing no colors, we hoisted none; when near enough, she was hailed by us, when she gave the name of *Emily*, of New-York; she was then directed to set her colors, and she displayed the American ensign; she was ordered to heave to; with the intimation that we wished to send a boat on board of her. At the same time our ensign was hoisted, and a boat, with an officer, dispatched to board her; both vessels hove to; as the boat did not return as soon as expected, Capt. Calhoun ordered another boat, and proceeded himself to board the ship, taking me (witness) with him; when we arrived alongside and had boarded, the officer reported that he had examined the papers of the vessel; Capt. Calhoun then questioned Capt. Lindsey, the master of the vessel, but the answers not being satisfactory, he ordered her to remain hove to, and, taking the ship's papers, went back to the *Portsmouth*, leaving Mr. Crabb, an officer, on board in charge; I returned to the *Portsmouth* with Capt. Calhoun, but was soon sent back, and was ordered to anchor the vessel nearer the *Portsmouth*; the two ships were then anchored in the Bay of Loango, and officers and men left in charge of the vessel for the night; the next day I received orders from the commander of the *Portsmouth* to search the vessel, comparing what I found with the manifest of cargo; I executed this duty, and reported the discrepancies. The facts developed by this search were detailed in the report to Capt. Calhoun, which has already been published. This statement was objected to and was ruled out. The witness proceeded to detail the particulars of his mustering of the crew, during which he compared the ship's articles with the crew-list. The crew-list and articles were produced. The place of birth of many of the men differed from that noted in the articles; the answers of the men to questions put to them (objected to) differed in many instances from either crew-list or articles; a man on the articles as Snow gave the name of Innis, of New-York; on the articles his place of birth was given as the Azores; two men, named respectively Jose de Costa and Francisco Santos, appeared on the shipping articles in a different handwriting from the rest of the names, and did not appear on the crew list; these two said they were Portuguese; on the articles they were noted as from Oporto and New-York; Capt. Lindsey stated that these men had been concealed on board, and only appeared after the vessel sailed, and that their names were entered afterwards; the *Emily* is a single-deck ship, of 300 tons; her papers speak of her as a bark; there were signs that she had been changed from a bark to a ship; Capt. Lindsey said the change had been made after leaving New-York; the log-book was called for, and Capt. Lindsey showed Capt. Calhoun where it had been signed by the Lieut. Commanding Burton, of the British steamer *Triton*; Lindsey took up one log-book, and after looking through it, laid it down, with the remark, "Oh, that is not the one;" witness remarked upon his having two logs, to which Lindsey replied, "That (the first one) is the rough from which this (the second one) is copied;" the next time he went on board he did not find this first log, but the back of a log-book with some light literature sewed into it; on his next visit, witness observed that the words "New-York" on her stern, following "Emily," showed evidence of having been recently painted over by an inexperienced hand; one of the crew, named Mills, acknowledged that he had painted it there while on the coast; witness thought he could dimly trace "Philadelphia" under it.

Witness here gave an invoice of the articles he found on board the *Emily*, a list of which have already been published. Among these, in large boxes, were a boiler with a stove underneath it, fitted with such iron articles as are used in "slave galleys." It was four feet wide at top, and three feet deep. There were about 15,000 feet of lumber, consisting of plank and boards sufficient to construct a deck. The large quantity of water-casks, filled with fresh water, five sacks of salt, two cases of drugs, 80 barrels of bread, 113 barrels of rice, 150 boxes of herrings, 50 barrels of beef and pork, four barrels of rum, and 120 wooden pails, were the most suspicious portion of the inventory. The whole was smoothly floored over with the lumber. Capt. Calhoun asked if there were any passengers, when Capt. Lindsay introduced two persons, whose names he did not know, but whom he said he was directed to bring out. One was Garcia, and the other John Doe. There was no record of them on board. They had state-rooms in the cabin. Doe said he was an American, but politely declined giving his name. Garcia gave no intelligible answer, and shrugged his shoulders. In the Spaniard Garcia's trunk a large flag was found, which he said was a signal; it was a French tri-color. Lindsey said he received $120 per month; that he had landed a part of his cargo at Black Point, but took no receipt for it; he could make no mistake, as there was only one man there. There were charts found on board—one a large chart of the coast. The course marked on one of these shows that they had been at Ambriz on the 9th, and left on the 10th. Several extracts were read from the log.

After a brief cross-examination, in which witness said he personally examined the cargo, and found it as already stated, the case was adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning. The prisoners were then ironed and taken back to prison.

## THE CHLOROFORM CASE.

### Testimony of Dr. William H. Draper.

Justice Welsh resumed yesterday his investigation of the charge preferred by Mrs. Mary Wilson against her husband, Dr. John H. Wilson, of administering chloroform to her while sleeping, with the design of producing her death. The complainant herself was in Court, apparently quite recovered from her recent prostration. The only witness examined was Dr. William H. Draper, who attended the lady when she, as is alleged, was insensible from the effect of the narcotic. The doctor was examined by Ex-Recorder James M. Smith, Jr., and testified as follows:

*Wm. H. Draper, M. D.*, deposed—I was called about 5½ o'clock on the morning of the 7th inst., to attend a woman at No. 229 Ninth-avenue; when I reached the house I saw the woman in bed, and a man stood by her side endeavoring to keep her awake; I succeeded in arousing her with little effort; her mind seemed to be in a slightly confused or wandering condition; she, however, answered my questions intelligibly when I fixed her attention upon any one point; I observed that her eyes were very much dilated and her face flushed; her pulse and breathing were natural; she complained of headache and sickness at the stomach, and was very much disposed to drop asleep if her attention were not continually aroused; I understood that she had retired to bed in perfect health and had eaten nothing in the course of the evening; a handkerchief was shown me upon which I detected the odor of chloroform, or the odor which remains with a handkerchief that has been saturated with chloroform and has become dry; I informed the patient that she might sleep, and left with the understanding that I should be called if she grew worse; in answer to an inquiry of her mother, I said that the patient would probably be in a condition to be removed from the house in the course of the morning.

*Cross-examined by Mr. B. J. Blankman*—I have practiced medicine since 1855, and have had extensive experience in the diseases of women; I did not think that there were any symptoms of hysteria in her illness.

Mr. Blankman proceeded to examine the witness at considerable length as to the difference between the effects of hysteria and those produced by the administration of narcotic poison.

Mr. Smith objected to the course of examination as entirely irrelevant.

Mr. Blankman contended that thus it would show the nature of the disease under which the patient labored when the witness was called to attend her.

After detailing at considerable length the difference between the symptoms alluded to, the witness proceeded: I did not analyze the handkerchief or its contents; it was perfectly dry, but retained the peculiar odor of chloroform after its volatile portion has evaporated; chloric ether is similar in smell, but less strong than chloroform; alcohol predominates in the odor it leaves; chloric ether is a preparation varied in character; there is no standard by which to prepare it; it is possible that the odor emitted from the handkerchief may have been that of chloric ether, but I do not believe it was; in hysteria, during the period of excitement, the effect of chloroform would be to increase the frequency of the pulse; during the period of insensibility the pulse may remain above the normal standard, or it may fall below it; the effect of chloroform upon the pulse is not so marked as that of other narcotic poisons.

*Re-direct*—Q.—What did Mrs. Wilson say to you in presence of her husband at the time you were called to see her? A.—She told me she had gone to bed at 10 o'clock, and knew nothing after that.

Q.—Was anything said by you to Wilson in relation to chloroform, and if so what was it? (Objected to but allowed.) A.—If I remember aright I asked him if he had administered chloroform to the woman, and he told me had not; I inquired if he had any chloroform in the house; he replied that he had, and furnished me with a bottle about one-quarter full; I had no further conversation with him.

Q.—What do you consider produced the condition in which you found the patent? A.—Chloroform.

Q.—Will chloroform produce death? A.—It will.

*Cross-examination resumed*—I handed the chloroform that Wilson gave me to the man in the room and asked him to smell it; he said it was chloroform; after seeing the patient and examining the handkerchief I made up my mind that it was chloroform; I never administer chloroform in hysteria, but it is sometimes employed in such cases; chloric ether is more commonly used than chloroform; I prescribed spirits of ammonia, compound spirits of lavender and chloric ether for Mrs. Wilson; that would be a very good remedy in hysteria; in a case of poisoning by narcotics I would resort to stimulants, flagellation or artificial restoration, dependent upon the condition of the patient. [The witness was examined at length as to what are the remedies in cases of poisoning by the inhalation and drinking of narcotics in supposed instances.]

Q.—Was the condition of Mrs. Wilson in any respect different from what might have been produced by hysteria? A.—It was.

Q.—In what respect did it differ from hysteria? A.—The semi-lythargic condition of the patient, and when aroused, the delirium and dilatation of her pupils were the main circumstances, and her disposition to fall asleep.

Q.—Might not all those symptoms have been produced by catelepsy? A.—We know of no organic disease in catelepsy; it is classed under the head of nervous diseases—diseases independent of any organic disease of the nervous system; catalepsy is an exaggerated state of hysteria.

The examination was at this point postponed to Monday next, at 10 o'clock.

Mr. Blankman requested that the prisoner might be admitted to bail, stating that his business suffered from his absence. Justice Welsh replied that the charge was of too serious a nature, in his opinion, for such a privilege to be accorded, and the Doctor, consequently, was remanded to prison.

## The Missing Californin Steamer.

NEARLY ONE THOUSAND SOULS ON BOARD.

No intelligence was received of the missing steamer *North Star* up to the hour of going to press last night. Throughout the day, yesterday, the subject was prominently referred to by all classes, and various opinions were conjectured as to the cause of nothing being heard from the missing vessel. Capt. Pierson, of the *Atlantic*, reports that he had fine weather all the way to Aspinwall. That circumstance is considered by some as favorable to the supposition that the *North Star* has put into some port for repairs to her machinery. In giving the number of persons on board of her, yesterday, we were led into an error by the sworn statement deposited by the agent at the Custom-house, which gave the number of passengers as 600—whereas it appears that number did not include the United States sailors, marines and officers, of whom there were 217, that number of Panama Railroad tickets having been purchased and paid for at the Company's office. With this correction the highest number yet given does not come up to the actual number of souls on board of this steamer. The following statement must be near the truth:

| | |
|---|---|
| Whole number of passengers in first and second cabin and steerage | 600 |
| United States officers, marines and sailors | 217 |
| Officers and crew of the ship | 76 |
| Total | 893 |

The *North Star* was measured by the Custom-house authorities on the 5th of July, 1859, to determine the number of passengers she would be allowed to carry under the Passenger act of Congress, and the book kept for that purpose allows her 710. By this it appears that the *North Star* had on board 182 passengers in excess of the number she is allowed by law to carry. In respect to the manner in which she was manned, it may be proper to correct the absurd statement put forth by one of the papers that she "was manned by 84 good, able-bodied seamen, besides 147 sailors and 38 marines." The crew list shows that she had just six seamen, and but two assistant engineers, beside the usual complement of firemen, waiters, &c.

# BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

## Proceedings of the Courts.

The case of Augusta *vs.* Samuel W. Mackerel and William Simpson, was disposed of in the Circuit, before Judge Emott, yesterday, the jury awarding plaintiff $450 damages. The defendants in this action are owners of the East Broadway line of stages in New-York City. The plaintiff took passage in one of their vehicles on the 19th of May last, at the South Ferry, and rode to the corner of Dey-street, where she pulled the strap, and was in the act of getting out, when the driver closed the door violently and started the horses, causing her to fall so heavily upon the pavement that she received severe injuries.

James Nolan sued the city in this Court to recover amount alleged to be due him under a contract for repairing wells and pumps in the Fourteenth Ward. The contracts for this work are made with the Alder... respectively. Two persons claimed to represent the Fourteenth Ward in the Common Council early in the present year, and both entered into contracts for repairing the wells and pumps, each with a different person, both of whom performed the work as they could secure it. After a long contest, the Courts decided the office vacant. A special election was ordered, when the rival claimants were again candidates, but the friend of the present plaintiff was defeated, and this suit is brought to secure full pay for the time that elapsed between the making of the contracts and the special election. A verdict was rendered for the plaintiff for $258, that being the sum claimed, with interest added. The case will be taken up to the full bench. The Circuit Calendar for this day will be as follows: Nos. 53, 87, 115, 117, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 144, 145, 157, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 152½, 153, all of the October Calendar.

The City Court has been occupied several days in determining whether Mr. John P. Addleman's bone-boiling establishment is a nuisance. The following is the Calendar of the Court for to-day: No. 39, Cain *vs.* Adelliman and others; 6, Wade *vs.* The Brooklyn City Railroad Company; 11, Munckler *vs.* Lutz; 3, Thomasson *vs.* The City of Brooklyn; 15, Pfirman, &c., *vs.* Kunze; 20, Duffy *vs.* The Brooklyn City Railroad Company; 23, Leverich *vs.* Hill; 24, Hooter *vs.* Bartlett; 26, Coughtry *vs.* Remsen; 27, Brophy *vs.* Van Brunt; 28, Grannis *vs.* Schoeneck; 35, Feuchtwanger *vs.* Dorflinger; 36, Lynch and wife *vs.* Flannery and wife; 40, Murphy *vs.* Bennett; 41, Miller *vs.* Parker and others; 13, Ritte *vs.* Buttner; 42, Swain *vs.* Todd; 45, Murphy *vs.* Delaney; 4, Farrell *vs.* Richardson; 5, Cardiff *vs.* Pasquay.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer was opened by Judge Emott yesterday to receive the Grand Jury. That body came in, made return of the business transacted, and was discharged for the term, after having been in session only five days.

BOARD OF CANVASSERS.—An adjourned meeting of the Supervisors, as a Board of Canvassers, was held yesterday afternoon. The missing return having been produced, the canvass was commenced. Upon opening the returns of the First, Second and Third Wards, irregularities were found, and they were sent back for correction. These errors are all clerical, and consequently do not affect the result of the election. The Fourth Ward returns were found to be correct. After having gone through with them, the Board adjourned till 1 P. M. to-day. It will take an entire week to complete the canvass.

NEW CHURCH.—A meeting of the congregation of St. John's Church, was held the present week, to make further arrangements for raising means to build a new church.

## THE WEEKLY TIMES.

The Weekly Times, published This Morning, contains the following:

Map of San Juan Island.

Virginia Rebellion.—The History of the Affair, brought down to the latest moment—Brown's Letters, Cook's Confessions, &c.

Dr. Cheever's Church—The Letter to Mr. Spurgeon.

Europe—Napoleon's Letter to Victor Emanuel—Garibaldi's Proclamation

A New-England Story—The Story of Lois, the W tch—continued.

The News—European, Mexican, Domestic, City, and Affairs at Washington.

Political—Exposition of the Views of Edward Bates on Slavery—Election Returns.

Sporting News—The Turf, Billiards, &c.

Editorials on Current Topics.

Obituary Notices, Personal Paragraphs, and Miscellaneous Items.

Copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, 4 cents.


**If Medicine is Necessary, Use**
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.

They are as pleasant as a truly effective medicine can be. To say that they will not sometimes give pain, would not be true, but the pain they give is only because they remove those crude and bad humors from the blood which are the occasion of disease. They open nature's avenues, and this cannot always be done pleasantly; but, then, BRANDRETH'S PILLS place you upon the high road to health, and this is worth some inconvenience.

READ.

Mr. J. C. Rappleyea, of Monmouth County, N. J., writes, March 19, 1859:

I was troubled in January last, with costiveness for several days, and took ten grains of calomel to obtain relief. I caught cold, I suppose; at any rate, a severe diarrhœa set in, which my medical attendant found it impossible to arrest. This was followed by dysentery. My strength was all gone. Everything passed through me as I took it. A friend from New-York, Mr. George Lewis, fortunately called on me and advised Brandreth's Pills. I thought, in my weak condition, one pill would be enough—but he administered four, and the next morning four more. Much impurity came from me, and, to my surprise, the soreness and pain diminished. One box cured me fully. I am now hearty, with a fine appetite. You are at liberty to publish this.

Sold at principal office, No. 294 Canal-st., price 25 cents a box, and by all druggists.

**Overcoats at Evans'.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Good black cloth overcoats | $5 to $10 |
| Fine black cloth overcoats | 12 to 18 |
| Moscow beaver overcoats | 10 to 18 |
| Esquimaux beaver overcoats | 15 to 20 |
| Blue, black and brown castor beaver | 10 to 20 |
| Fur beaver overcoats | 9 to 12 |
| Excellent pilot overcoats | 6 to 12 |
| Mixed beavers, cassimeres, Meltons, Petershams and other overcoats | 4 to — |

At EVANS', 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

New-York KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 93 Pearl-st., New-York.

**Singer's Sewing Machines.**

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 sewing machines | $100 |
| No. 1 sewing machines | 90 |
| The family sewing machine, A | 75 |
| The family sewing machine | 50 |
| Hemming gauges | 4 |

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway, N. Y., No. 153 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Grover and Baker's**
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
At Reduced Prices.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

**Great Fire at Marianna, Fla.**
MARIANNA, Fla., Nov. 4, 1859.

MESSRS. S. C. HERRING & CO.:
GENTS: On the 28th of October our town was visited by a very destructive fire, and the largest one which has ever taken place here, destroying a whole block of the finest stores in the place. I had a Herring's Patent Safe in use, which was subjected to a most intense heat, and fell into a cellar below. After removing from the ruins and opening it, the contents were found to be wholly uninjured.

I would here remark that they truly merit the title of the Champion Fire-Proof Safes. You will please ship me another immediately, as I do not consider my books, papers and money secure without one.

Respectfully yours, D. B. LESLIE.

FIRE AT RICHMOND, VA.
RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 2, 1859.

Messrs. Knowles & Walford, Agents: We take pleasure in adding to your long list of certificates our testimonials in favor of HERRING'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.

In the fire which consumed our Steam-Sawing and Carpenter shops, on the night of the 22d October last, we had one of HERRING'S SAFES, and though exposed to intense heat, (it was entirely red-hot on the outside,) from the burning floors and timbers which fell on it, on opening the next day, we found no appearance to indicate that its contents had been near fire. We shall order another from you in a few days, and use the old one at our sawing-mill, near Mayo's Bridge, where you may refer customers who have any doubts about the FIRE-PROOF qualities of HERRING'S SAFES.

JOHN & GEO. GIBSON.

S. C. HERRING & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Fire and Burglar Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-st., opposite City Hall, New-York.

**Barry's Tricopherous**
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

**Spalding's Prepared Glue.**
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING,
P. O. address Box No. 3,800 No. 30 Platt-st.

**Rupture Cured by Marsh's Radical-Cure**
TRUSS. Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, Supporters and Shoulder Braces, Instruments for deformities to order. Female attendants for ladies. Office No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, New-York; MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio; MARSH & CALDWELL, No. 49 North 5th-st., St. Louis, Mo. Ladies private rooms and female attendants.

**Fall and Winter Gloves and Gauntlets.**
Heavy Silk, Merino, Shaker Flannel and Lambs Wool Undershirts and Drawers.
French Flannel Traveling Shirts.
At Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

**Danger and Disease Avoided.**—Health and comfort insured, by a proper arrangement for creating artificial warmth in our dwellings.
Call and examine the Steam Warming Apparatus, erected by BAKER & SMITH, No. 36 Howard-st., Three doors east of Broadway, New-York.

**Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.**—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

**Coughs.**—The administration of medicinal preparations, in the form of a lozenge, is of all modes the most eligible and convenient, more especially as regards a cough remedy. "Brown's Bronchial Troches," or Cough Lozenges, allay irritation which induces coughing, having a direct influence to the affected parts. Sold by all druggists.

**$10 to $20 Saved in a Bed.**
New Rollable Spring Mattress, with Bolster and Invalid Attachment. Light, elastic, durable, healthy and cheap.
Call No. 506 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas.

**Spring Beds.—$5 to $6** for the Best Spring Bed in existence, (Howe's patent,) at No. 379 Broadway. Examine it, or address the ELLIPTIC BED-SPRING COMPANY, for their descriptive circular. Special inducements to the trade and local agencies.

**Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine has,** as usual, won the highest premium at the Fair of the American Institute, and at the principal Fairs throughout the Union. Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

**Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.**—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & S. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

**Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines**—Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
N. B.—PRICE REDUCED TO $50. No. 503 Broadway.

**Experientia Docet.**—Don't waste your money on experiment, when the Bridgewater Paint, which has been tested for ten years, has proved its superiority over every other material for roofing.

**Dr. Velpeau's Cankerine cures Canker** Sore Nipples, Cuts, Burns, Ulcerated Gums or Throat, Toothache, &c. Safe to give to an infant. No family should be without it. For sale by all Druggists.

**Hill, Inimitable Hair-cutter, No. 1 Barclay-st.**—Closed on Sundays. Hair Dye, 50 cents a box, black or brown; instantaneous and durable. Depôt No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists.


## MARRIED.

BOSCH—EGAN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 1, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. E. F. Hatfield, Mr. Gregor H. Bosch to Mrs. Mary Anna L. Egan, all of this City.

ARCHER—LOCKWOOD.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. Mr. J. Howard Smith, James B. Archer and M. Louise, daughter of F. H. Lockwood, Esq., all of this City.

ALLEN—SUTTON.—In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at the residence of the bride's father, by Hon. James J. Roosevelt William B. Allen, of Staten Island, to Mary W., second daughter of Jacob H. Sutton, of this City.

BARING—MINTURN.—On Tuesday, Nov. 15, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Thomas Charles Baring to Susan Carter, daughter of Robert B. Minturn.

HILL—TERRY.—At Cutchogue, L. I., on Thursday, Nov. 10, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. F. C. Hill, Mr. Wm. H. Hill, of New-York, to Miss Cressie A. Terry, daughter of Benjamin Terry, of the former place.

COLES—BIRDSALL.—On Wednesday, Nov. 16, by Rev. A. Lowe, of Brookville, L. N. Coles to Miss Susie Birdsall, of Cedar Swamp, N. Y.

GILFILLAN—LADD.—At Westchester, on Tuesday, Nov. 15, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. C. D. Jackson, D.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as nurse and seamstress; perfectly understands the cutting and fitting of children's clothes in the newest style; is a perfect operator on the sewing-machine; or as seamstress; would do light chamber-work; the very best City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 47 West 18th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days.

WANTED.—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived 5 years in one family; has the best of references; capable of doing the washing if required; no objection going to Brooklyn. Call for two days, at No. 346th st., a few doors from the Bowery, first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook; is perfectly competent to discharge the duties satisfactorily; has unexceptionable City reference. Also, a capable young woman as chambermaid and waitress, with the best of reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 210 West 34th-st.

WANTED.—A LADY ABOUT BREAKING UP housekeeping wishes to find a situation for a very respectable and honest woman, as cook and laundress, or child's nurse; she is neat and truthful, and willing to make herself generally useful. A note sent to box No. 2,345 New-York Post-office, will receive immediate attention.

WANTED—BY A SEAMSTRESS, A SITUATION in a private family; understands all kinds of family sewing, dressmaking and embroidering; can act as lady's maid; would assist in care of children or chamberwork; has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 305 8th-av., near 25th-st., for 2 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses in the neatest style, and can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call, for two days, at No. 488 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and plain sewing. Has good City reference from her last place. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, at No. 83 East 15th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls—one as cook; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; the other as seamstress and chambermaid or laundress; understand their business perfectly; the best of City reference. Call, for 2 days, at No. 198 West 27th-st., front basement.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and to mind children, or to do general housework in a small private family. Has the best of references from her last place. Inquire for two days, at No. 77 West 27th-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook; is an excellent cook and baker; thoroughly understands her business; would be willing to assist with the plain washing, if required; the best of City reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 369 6th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS INFANT'S NURSE, by a Protestant woman; has had many years' experience in the care of young children and infants; is competent to take the entire charge, and bring them up by hand; is a good seamstress. Has the most satisfactory City reference. Apply at 184 25th-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and fine washer, or to take charge of grown-up children and sew; is capable of filling either of the above; has personal City reference. Call for two days, at No. 16 East 31st-st., in the rear, between Madison and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; understands doing up laces and fluting. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 126 Clinton-place, 2d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as first-class cook; she thoroughly understands her business, soups, pastries, game, meats of all kinds, and makes good bread and biscuit; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 121 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED.—AN AMERICAN LADY, 30 YEARS of age, is desirous of an engagement as housekeeper; a widower's or bachelor's family preferred; would have no objection to go South, and will consider compensation secondary to a good home. Inquire for or address Mrs. DEVILLE, No. 85 Division-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK BY A respectable woman with the best of City references; will assist with the washing and ironing. She is a good bread, pie and cake baker. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 160 West 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS AN EXCELLENT good cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing, in a small private family; and is a good hand at making bread and biscuit. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 67 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman, a situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. Best of reference. Can be seen at No. 209 East 21st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman to do chamberwork and sewing; understands working on machine; best of City reference. Inquire at No. 119 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the store, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as chambermaid and nurse, or as waitress; has the best of City reference for either situation. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook, who is competent in her business; good City reference; also, a chambermaid and waiter to do fine washing; both wish to be in one house. Call at No. 166 East 31st-st., near 2d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROFESSED cook in a private family; she perfectly understands her business in all its branches—meats, game, soups, confectionary in all its varieties. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 36 West 13th-st. for two days.

WANTED.—A VERY RESPECTABLE WOMAN, of sober and industrious habits, is desirous to obtain a situation as cook; is an excellent cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 40 West 13th-st., first floor, back, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE woman as a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer; has good reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 223 West 28th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as good plain cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and plain sewer; would not object to mind children. City reference. Apply at No. 396 1st-av., between 17th and 18th sts.

WANTED—IN CITY OR COUNTRY, A SITUAtion, by a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waitress. City references can be given. Can be seen at No. 176 East 17th-st., in the grocery, between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE person as lady's maid, who understands all kinds of family sewing and hairdressing; has no objection to travel. Call or address, for two days, at No. 344 Bowery, in the millinery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or chamberwork and sewing; best City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 274 East 12th-st., first floor back.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A VERY CAPAble servant to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework; is neat, obliging and trustworthy, and will try to please. References unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; best City reference from her last place; can be seen for two days at No. 74 West 22d-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as laundress, in a small private family; or as chambermaid. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 161 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl as nurse and seamstress, or light chamberwork; has five years' reference from her last place; understands the care of a young baby. Call at No. 1 Union Court, University-place, near 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A RESpectable woman; is a good cook; understands all kinds of baking, desserts, pastries, &c.; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, if required; City references. Apply at No. 123 West 27th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress and chambermaid, in a small family. Apply, for two days, at the residence of her employer, No. 94 9th-st., between 12 and 3 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress; or chamber-maid and take care of grown children; good City reference; can be seen for two days at 15 High-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH GIRL as laundress or to do the general work of a small family. Can give good reference. Please address A. B., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as laundress in a private family. Reference unexceptionable. Can be seen at No. 194 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a private family as first-class cook; understands it in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 1 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 176 East 17th-st., in the grocery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as chambermaid and laundress, is a good sewer; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 38 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as good cook; would be willing to do part of the washing; good reference can be given. Call at No. 129 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as seamstress and lady's maid; no objection to light chamberwork. Call at No. 106 East 23d-st., third floor.

WANTED.—A PROTESTANT GIRL WANTS A situation as chambermaid and plain sewer; can give good reference. Call at No. 129 East 20th-st.

ALL FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERvants, German, Irish, Scotch, English, &c., call at the INSTITUTE and HOME OF DOMESTICS, No. 158 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable help to suit all, at moderate rates. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks, French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

WANTED.—A FRENCH LADY, ABLE TO FURnish references of the very highest respectability, desires a situation in a family leaving for Havana, either as governess or housekeeper. Address, pre-paid, M. F., Box No. 632 Post-office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as a good competent cook; is an excellent baker, etc.; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing of a private family; is willing and obliging in her habits, and is not afraid of work; is neat and tidy with her work. Can give good, satisfactory reference from City or country. Call at No. 377 East 10th-st., second floor, back room, left hand door, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMSTRESS BY a Protestant young woman, who understands all family sewing, dress and shirt making; has seven years' reference; would go by the week or month; a steady situation preferred. Can be seen till suited at No. 143 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th avs., her last employer's; ring the second bell.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook and baker, and understands pastry, fish, fowl and soups, and also milk and butter; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen, for two days, if not suited, at No. 22 James-st., over the grocery store. Good reference given.

WANTED—BY A NEAT AND COMPETENT young Englishwoman, (a Protestant,) a situation, in City or country, as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; also, dress hair in the best style and latest fashion; can be well recommended; will take moderate wages from a nice family. Apply No. 378 6th-av., up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE FAMily, by a single woman, as baby's nurse or growing children; understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, both boys' and girls'; or would wash for a baby or do light chamberwork; has best of City reference; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 201 East 21st-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A VERY RESpectable and intelligent girl, as lady's maid and seamstress; perfectly understands dressmaking and all kinds of family sewing; no objection to travel. Can furnish undoubted City reference. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 122 East 19th-st., for one week.

WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY GIRL, WITH EXcellent City reference, a situation as nurse and chambermaid; can take the entire charge of a baby or grown children; has no objection to wait on a lady that boards; wages, $6 to $7. Also, a cook and laundress; does up linen in good style; wages, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES, WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, are invited to call or send to the Institute and Home, No. 69 6th-av., where efficient domestics can be had. The proprietor, E. CARROLL, has known many of these women and girls from 6 to 15 years.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST RESpectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing, or would assist in the care of children. Can bring the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for the last three years. Call at No. 303 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to do plain sewing; a person who perfectly understands her business in either character; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 63 30th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as first-class cook; she understands her business perfectly; soups, jellies, pastry, &c., and sends up her dinners in the neatest style. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 63 20th-st., one door from 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GIRL, AS CHAMbermaid and to do washing, or the general housework of a small family; City or country references; no objection to go a small distance in the country. Call at No. 748 2d-av., between 39th and 40th sts., fourth floor, back room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUATION as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, jellies, &c.; best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 53 University-place, between 11th and 12th sts., second floor.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation, as chambermaid and waitress, chambermaid and laundress, nurse and seamstress, or to do general housework; good City reference given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH woman, as first-class cook; no objection to assist in the washing, in a small private family. City or country. Best of references given. Apply at No. 76 Spring-st., in the Dry Goods store, for two days.

WANTED—A COOK'S SITUATION, BY A REspectable woman, who thoroughly understands her business, and is highly recommended; can take full charge of the kitchen of a gentleman's house. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the charge of a baby. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's. Call at 7 West 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or child's nurse; has no objection to the country. Call at No. 91 West 16th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do plain sewing and light chamberwork; good City reference from her last place, where she lived three years. Apply at No. 79 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE, BY a young English woman; would have no objection to officiate as needlewoman, if necessary; satisfactory references can be obtained. Address No. 76 Columbia-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK IN A private family, by a very competent girl with good City reference; understands meats, poultry and game, soups, pastry and bread. Call at No. 24 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS A GOOD COOK and to wash and iron in a private family by a very experienced girl. Call at No. 135 13th-st., west of 7th-av., till suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID and waitress, or to assist in the washing and ironing, or do plain sewing. Good City reference. Apply at No 144 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer in a private family; City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 226 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl to do general housework; good references. Apply at No. 89 11th-st.

### MALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant man and his wife, the man as coachman—he is a careful, steady driver, and understands his business thoroughly; the woman to take charge of a laundry or dairy, or would do plain sewing; both having best City references. A note, addressed to No. 118 4th-av., corner of 12th-st., in the grocery, to J. W. C., will be promptly attended to, for three days. Both are disposed to make themselves useful.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom in a private family by a steady, reliable, middle-aged English Protestant man, of long experience in London and six years in New-York; he understands the care and treatment of horses, carriages and harness, and is a steady, careful driver, as his references, which are in the City, will testify. Address, COACHMAN, Mr. Graham's, Harness Maker, University-place, between 12th and 13th sts., or 527 6th-av.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION BY A Protestant man, who is a good groom and careful driver and understands the City well; can come well recommended from his last employers, both for sobriety and capability. Can be seen at his present place, No. 125 4th-st., or a note to Mr. Haxtun, No. 88 Front-st., for F. MORSE, will receive attention.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM OR COACHman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in America and Europe; is a most competent groom and steady driver; has no objection to make himself useful. Has all the necessary City recommendations, if required. Address L. D., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER AND coachman, by a man who understands his business in both branches, and laying out of new grounds; has 13 years experience in this country; can be highly recommended by his late employers. Address M. H., Box No. 208 *Times* Office, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an active, intelligent Protestant young man; he can take charge of garden, cows, &c., if required; no objection to the City or any part of the country. Five years' undoubted reference of good character. Apply or call, from 10 till 3 o'clock, on S. TYRREL, No. 133 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUATION as coachman or groom, and is willing to make himself generally useful about a gentleman's place; wages not so much an object as a permanent situation; can produce the best of reference from his last employer. Address P. E., Box No. 206, *Times* Office, for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION, BY A competent young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and can produce the best testimonials from some of the most respectable families in the City. Call at or address P. M., No. 654 Broadway, or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY an Englishman, who has been for three years with one of the first families in this City; is capable of taking charge of any first-class establishment. A family in want of a competent man will address W. B., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

WANTED.—A MAN AND WIFE WANTS SITUAtions together in a private family or boarding-house; the man as waiter or cutter; the woman as professed cook; she understands all kinds of soups, meats, pastry, made dishes, &c. Address F. C., No. 302 Broadway, corner of 11th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY A steady middle-aged Protestant man; he perfectly understands his business; wages not so much an object as a comfortable home. Apply at No. 3 6th-st., one line left for A. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a man who has lived for several years in some of the best families in this City, and can be well recommended by any of them. Any commands left at No. 257 7th-av., or No. 811 Broadway, between 11th and 12th sts., will be immediately attended to.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY A married man with a small family; has long experience in the country; can give satisfactory reference to late employers as to ability and honesty. Call on or address R. K., at A. Bridgeman's, No. 876 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., New-York.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family, by a single, steady, sober man, (English,) having favorable City reference. Address WALTER, care of Story & Co., fishmongers, Nos. 39 and 41 University-place, between 10th and 11th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A PRIvate family, by an active and capable young man who perfectly understands his business; has good City references. Address C. B., No. 562 3d-av., corner 13th-st., in the book-store, for three days.

WANTED.—A YOUNG MAN WOULD LIKE TO work under instruction at the carpentering trade, with a good builder, in this City; served his time in the country; has got tools. Address A. H., Box No. 183 *Times* Office.

### MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY one who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses. Can produce good City reference. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address T. B., Box No. 202 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family; has four years' City reference from his last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 377 Broadway, near 18th-st.

TO MILLERS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN wants a situation in a mill; he thoroughly understands his business; has worked four years in the first and largest mills of France, generally as millstone cutter or dresser; he has no objection to go to the country. Address R. M., J. Giodrat & Co., No. 84 Nassau-st.

## HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A NURSE TO TAKE CARE OF A child eleven months old; must be willing and oblidging; best of references required. Apply at No. 14 West 25th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., from 12 to 2 o'clock this day.

WANTED—IN AN IMPORTING HOUSE, AN OFfice boy, who is a good writer and has had some experience in entering goods. Address, in applicant's handwriting, with references, Box No. 4,088 Post-office.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE GENERAL housework of a small family. Call immediately, at the shoe store on the corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE UP-STAIRS work of a private family, and assist in the washing when required; wages $5. Apply at 134 East Broadway.

TO BLACKSMITHS.—WANTED—AN EXPErienced man to go to the Isthmus of Panama. Apply, with recommendations, at the office of the Panama Railroad Company, No. 88 Wall-st.,

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR two single gentlemen, can be very comfortably accommodated with handsomely furnished rooms and board in a private family, where there are no other boarders. Location 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Terms moderate. The most satisfactory reference given and required. Address M. R., Box No. 865 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY IN 21ST-st., near 6th-av., will let, with board, to a gentleman and wife, (without small children,) a large, well-furnished front room, and smaller room connected, on second floor; house has gas, hot and cold water, and heated throughout. References exchanged. Address L. W., Box No. 111 *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A LADY AND GENTLEMAN CAN be accommodated with one large back room and full board for $14 per week, including fire and gas; also, two young gentlemen with small rooms at $5 and $6. The best of references given and required. Apply at No. 23 West 22d st.

BOARDING.—THREE OR FOUR GENTLEMEN or gentlemen and their wives, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished in suites or single, in a private family, at No. 87½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—TWO OR THREE GENTLEMEN can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with full or partial board, within two minutes walk of Wall or South ferries, in a small private family, where there are no other boarders. Inquire at No. 20 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE OR single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and delightful rooms by applying at No. 49 Columbia-st., Brooklyn Heights; house first-class, with all the modern improvements. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or four single gentlemen, can obtain furnished rooms and board with a private family, at No. 151 2d-av., near 10th-st.; dinner at 6 o'clock; unexceptionable references required.

BOARDING.—A SUITE OF HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms to let, with board, in a first-class house, to single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References exchanged. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

BOARDING.—A FURNISHED ROOM AND BEDroom on the second story, with bath, gas, closets, &c., will be rented to a single gentleman, with partial board, in a private family. Apply at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING—TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN MAY obtain pleasant rooms in a modern house, with board, in a small family. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—AT NO. 179 EAST BROADWAY (near Rutgers-st.) one or two unfurnished front rooms may now be secured.

BOARDING.—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIvate family can accommodate a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board and a large front room and bedroom connecting, on second floor, at No. 64 West Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.; location convenient to Wall-st. and South Ferries; unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PARTIES WISHing to secure rooms for the Winter, can be accommodated on favorable terms at No. 79 Sands-st. The house is large and pleasant and contains all modern conveniences. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References required.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—FOR A young gentleman and wife. Address, with full particulars of location, rooms and terms, G. M. S., Box No. 4,520 New-York Post-office. Best of reference given and required.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO LARGE rooms, on second floor, with closets attached, and several smaller rooms with grates, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 22 Essex-st., a few minutes walk from the Ferry.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—FOR THE FALL and Winter; house thoroughly warmed; conveniences for driving, &c., on the premises. Address S. B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, Orange County, New-York.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARTY CONSISTING of a gentleman, with his wife and child, and single gentleman, desire board, at moderate terms, in a private family; in the neighborhood of 6th-av. and 14th-st. preferred. Address R. T. J., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES board in a private family where there are no boarders. Dinner at 6 P. M., and terms not more than $7 per week. Address W., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A FAMILY OF SIX persons, on Brooklyn Heights, within walking distance of Plymouth Church. Address Box No. 2,092 New-York Post-office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OCCUPYING A first-class house below 14th-st., a few doors west of Broadway, have a fine well-furnished room, having hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c., on second floor, to dispose of to a single gentleman, with or without partial board. No other persons taken. References required. Address, with name, R. S., Box No. 164 *Times* Office.

A GOOD PAYING BOARDING HOUSE, in fine location, filled with first-class boarders; furniture entirely new, cost $1 500 last May. Will sell furniture and lease for $1,000. Terms half cash and half six months' note. Party going to the West Indies. JERVIS' INFORMATION EXCHANGE, 229 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING A LARGER house than they require, desire to let a comfortably-furnished room, with grate and closet, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen. Terms very moderate. Apply at No. 183 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, IN A strictly genteel private family, where there are no other boarders, a good sized room, which the gentleman will furnish himself, between 14th and 23d sts., and 8th and 9th avs. Meals to be served if required. Address Box No. 2,636 Post office.

TWO SINGLE GENTLEMEN CAN OBTAIN partial board at No. 228 East Broadway; also, furnished front rooms on second or third floor, with bedrooms adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and wife; house contains modern improvements; good reference required and given.

A PARTY OF GENTLEMEN DESIRING A pleasant home in an American family, where every comfort may be enjoyed, can find it by applying at No. 4 Willow-st., Brooklyn. Convenient to Wall and Fulton Ferries.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR A FEW single gentlemen, desiring a cheerful home in a family where they will find comfort, will call at No. 146 4th-st., near Barrow-st., references exchanged.

NO. 23 GREAT JONES-STREET—SUITES OF rooms on first and third floors to let with board; also, rooms for single gentlemen. Private table if desired.

NO. 143 EIGHTH-STREET—OPPOSITE THE Mercantile Library. Several pleasant and well-furnished rooms, with board. References exchanged.

TUITION FOR BOARD.—ONE OF THE FIRST professors in the City will instruct two pupils in singing, guitar, and piano-forte, and supply a piano-forte and guitar for their use, for board. Address J. L., Box No. 202 *Times* office.

TO LET—A PLEASANT SUITE OF ROOMS FOR A gentleman and his wife or single gentlemen; also a single room for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 97 Clinton-place.

TO LET, WITH BOARD—A HANDSOME suite of rooms on the second floor, and two rooms on the third floor, at No. 41 East 20th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED—A SLEEPING-ROOM, HEATED BY steam. A furnished single room. Address H. H., Box No. 150 *Times* Office.

## HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A SMALL FAMILY WANT TO RENT A neat dwelling or cottage, fully furnished, must contain water, bath, gas, &c.; location New-York, Brooklyn or Jersey City; the dwelling must be in a good neighborhood, and in clean and perfect order, a two-story house preferred; rent must be moderate, which will be paid monthly, in advance if preferred; possession wanted at once. House agents need not answer this. Address BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Box No. 171 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A HIGH-STOOP house, 22 to 25 feet front, located between 14th and 42d sts., Lexington and 6th avs.; price, $10,000 to $12,000; possession on or before the 1st of May next. Address J. P. B., Box No. 2,007 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED TO HIRE—A SMALL STORE ON Broadway, suitable for a light business; must be on west side, below 14th-st.; any person having such may hear of a good tenant by addressing E. V. L., Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

## GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

### HOUSEKEEPERS.

USE JAMES PYLES' DIETETIC SALERATUS, the most effectual and wholesome article ever introduced for all baking purposes. Sold by grocers everywhere.

Depôt No. 245 Washington-st., New-York.

## AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
EXTRA, ST[illegible] SPECIAL, AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
STAPLE DRY GOODS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., AUCTIONEERS,
NO. 119 BROADWAY,
WILL SELL ON THURSDAY, NOV. 17,
At 10 o'clock, at their Auction Room,
A VERY LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
OF
SEASONABLE STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Consisting in part of
700 PIECES Broad Cloths, Beaver Cloths, Pilot Overcoatings, Doeskins, Cassimeres, Satinets, of all qualities, and best styles.
180 PIECES assorted Flannels.
Together with Black Silks, Alpaccas, Orleans, Merinoes, Dress Goods of all styles, Kentucky Jeans, Union Cassimeres, Woolen Long Shawls, &c., &c. All purchased for this season's sales, and all to be sold without reserve, to close an account.
ALSO, WET GOODS FROM THE "NEW WORLD."
47 BALES WET DOMESTICS SHEETINGS, TICKS, &c.,
To be sold by the Package.
23 ROLLS 4-4 INGRAIN CARPETINGS.
ALSO, FOR ACCOUNT OF UNDERWRITERS,
PANTALOON DUCK—2 cases, 70 pieces, Pantaloon Duck.
SACKING—1 bale, 24 pieces, 40 inch Meal Sacking.
The particular attention of all buyers is invited to this attractive and desirable sale.
Catalogues ready early on the morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS.
E. & F. H. SCHENCK will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, 17th and 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a large variety of magnificent Paris Fancy Goods, comprising
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
BRONZE CLOCKS, PARIAN WARE,
DECORATED FRENCH CHINA VASES,
SUPERB SILVER-PLATED WARE,
BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE,
GROUPS AND STATUETTES,
and a large variety of the richest goods. The Ladies are particularly invited to examine the above beautiful assortment.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.
AUCTION NOTICE.
DAMAGED BUFFALO ROBES AND WET STAPLE GOODS.
WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers,
No. 119 Broadway,
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 17,
at 10 o'clock precisely,
(In addition to goods elsewhere advertised,)
40 pkgs., 12 each, WET BUFFALO ROBES.
ALSO,
15 cases PRINTS, JEANS, LINENS, &c., &c.,
all saved from the *New-World*.
The above goods will be sold at commencement of sale. Catalogues now ready.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer.
TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS.
MARBLE MANTELS AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE AN ESTATE.
BUTLER, SCHULTZ & MATHEWS will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 64 Cedar-st.,
A number of statuary, Egyptian and Sienna marble mantels of the very best description, and made expressly for first-class dwellings.
Builders will find this an excellent opportunity to supply themselves at a low figure, as the mantels will be sold without reserve.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at his Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., near Wall:
10 shares American Exchange Bank.....$100 each.
20 shares Union Bank.....50 each.
50 shares Atlantic Bank.....100 each.
10 shares Irving Bank.....50 each.
50 shares North American Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
5 shares Delano Life Pres'v'g Coat & Vest Co.....500 each.
36 shares Washington Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
10 shares Home Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
50 shares American Guano Co. (hypth).....100 each.
40 shares Importers' and Traders' Fire Ins. Co.....100 each.
10 shares Resolute Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
50 shares Brevoort Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
10 shares Market Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
25 shares Mercantile Mutual Insurance.....100 each.
10 shares Great Western Marine Insurance.....100 each.
20 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
10 shares American Express Co.....100 each.
20 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Co.....30 each.
40 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co.....25 each.
30 shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
288 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co. (hypth).....25 each.
15 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
16 shares Jefferson Fire Insurance Co.....30 each.
10 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.....100 each.
30 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....50 each.
$10,000 Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.
$10,000 Dayton and Michigan Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$12,000 Trevorton Coal and Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.
$3,000 Wheeling City (Va.) 6 per cent. Bonds.
Securities received in addition to the regularly advertised list during every sale. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 21. Regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, or every day, whenever required, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st., or Merchants' Exchange, as desired. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale and at the Brokers' Board. Interest allowed on deposits and dividends collected. Sales also made of real estate at public or private sale when desired.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer, Broker and Banker,
No. 52 William-st., near Wall.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE OF CORDAGE, BATTING, TWINE, FISH LINES, &c.—RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, on FRIDAY, Nov. 18, at 10 o'clock, at their salesroom No. 158 Broadway,
(By order of the Assignees,)
An entire stock of Cordage, Rope, Twine, &c., consisting, in part, of
Cotton Cordage, Hatters' Cotton,
Cotton Bed-cords, Paper,
Cotton Plow-lines, Lamp Wick,
Cotton Yarn, Gilling Twine,
Cotton Twine, Flax and Hemp Twine,
Cotton Wicks, Fish and Chalk Lines,
Wadding, Seine Twine,
Manila and Jute Cords, Carpet Warp,
Hand Waste, Flax, Sail and Brown Twine,
200 bales Cotton Batts, French glazed, &c., superior, &c., &c.
In addition to the above will be offered a general assortment of Hardware, Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16, and THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st.:
SUPERB CARRARA MARBLE STATUARY, VASES, &c.—The recent importation of Signor G. B. Pandolfini. They have just been landed, and comprise some of the most beautiful goods ever imported from Italy. Vases varying in size from one foot to eight feet high, Tazzas of exquisite workmanship, groups in alabaster, representing some of the most celebrated statuary, Sardiglio, Sienna, White Dove and other marbles, Grecian, Roman,

# FINANCIAL.


**DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,**
**BANKERS,**
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

**AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,**
**BANKERS,**
No. 60 Wall-st.,
issue letters of credit for travelers available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. Rothschilds of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, and Vienna, and their correspondents

**GAS LIGHT STOCKS FOR SALE,**
in various City Companies, paying from Eight to Twelve per cent dividends.
JOHN B. MURRAY,
No. 40 Wall st., New-York,
Proprietor of the *American Gas Light Journal*.

**VAN ANTWERP & CO.,**
DEALERS IN BANK NOTES, EXCHANGE AND LAND-WARRANTS,
No. 9 Wall-st.
COLLECTIONS made in all parts of the United States or Canadas on the most favorable terms. Refer to Atlantic Bank N. Y.; E. H. Arthur, Pres. Union Bank, N.Y.

**EUGENE THOMPSON,**
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price current of Insurance Stock furnished on application.


CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Oct. 19, 1859.

**REDEMPTION OF $2,500,000 OF NEW-YORK CITY STOCKS.**—Notice is hereby given to holders of "The Water Stock of the City of New-York," redeemable on the first day of January, 1860, that the same will be purchased at par, and interest, by "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund for the Redemption of the City Debt," on presentation of the proper certificates, and transferring said Stock at the office of the Comptroller, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, on and after this day.

Holders of said Stock desiring to avail themselves of this proposal are requested to present, in the form of an account against "The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York," statements of their certificates, with the interest due thereon, computed to the next day after the application is presented, to afford time for examining the same, and preparing the necessary warrants therefor. ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

CHATHAM BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 9, 1859.

**AT AN ELECTION HELD AT THE BANKing-room on Monday, 7th inst., the following-named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:**

| | |
|---|---|
| Nathaniel Hayden, | Benjamin W. Merriam, |
| William K. Belcher, | Alfred L. Rowe, |
| Benjamin W. Clapp, | Charles J. Shepard, |
| George C. Collins, | Charles Sandford, |
| Willam L. Conklin, | George Opdyke, |
| Joseph M. Cooper, | Oliver W. Woodford, |
| Thomas Davenport, | Thomas Woodward, |
| John B. Dunham. | |

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously re-elected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

**NOTICE TO PERSONS HOLDING BONDS OF THE CITY OF CINCINNATI, DUE IN 1865.**—Notice is hereby given by the Sinking Fund Commissioners of the City of Cincinnati, that they are now prepared to purchase Bonds of the City of Cincinnati due in 1865, to the amount of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000,) said Bonds having been issued to the Cincinnati and White Water Canal and to the Little Miami Railroad Company. Application for the disposal of the above Bonds, by stating terms, &c., may be made to THOS. H. WEASNER, Chairman Committee of Claims and Finance; or R. M. BISHOP, Mayor Cincinnati, Ohio.

**OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.**—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1859.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Exchange, in the City of Albany, on the second Wednesday (the 14th) of December next. The poll will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and will continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., CORNER 42D-ST. AND 27TH-ST.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 27, 1859.

**NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.**—THIS COMpany offers to the holders of its bonds, due Dec. 1, 1860, one-half cash and the balance in first and only mortgage bonds, due in 1875, upon terms which it is believed may be satisfactory to the holders. For particulars inquire at the Treasurer's office.
W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 BLEECKER-ST.,
October 20, 1859.

**NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.**—IN ORDER TO avoid and correct incidental errors, and to furnish information that is wanted, the Trustees request the depositors in this Institution, having accounts not acted on for more than seven years, to send their pass-books to the Bank to be written up. By direction of the Trustees. JAMES DE PEYSTER OGDEN, Sec.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1859.

**DIVIDEND.**—CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, OF NEW-JERSEY.—The semi-annual Dividend of 5 per cent. declared on the 31st ult., will be payable at the office of the Company, No. 69 Wall-st., in cash, on and after the 16th inst. G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

**PACIFIC BANK.**—NEW-YORK, NOV. 11, 1859.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., payable on and after the first day of December. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st proximo.
R. BUCK, Cashier.

**HARDWARE, METAL AND IRON PAPER.**—Parties having any to dispose of will find it for their interest to apply to P. W. GALLAUDET, Note Broker, No. 64 Wall-st. Advances made on good business paper.

**AMERICAN EXPRESS CO.'S STOCK FOR SALE**—$100, $200, $500, $800, $1,000, $2,000, $3,000, $3,500, to suit purchasers. Address, for two days, JOHN WRIGHT, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

**ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c.,** bought and sold at Brokers' Board, or private, sale, by THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

**BILLS @1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK,** London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 82 Broadway.

**CALIFORNIA STATE INTEREST COUPONS,** due 1st January next, bought by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place.

**CALIFORNIA** STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Coupons bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

**SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON ALL THE Southern cities,** purchased by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

# INSURANCE.


**REPUBLIC INSURANCE COMPANY**—NO. 116 WALL-ST.—ECONOMY AND SECURITY IN FIRE INSURANCE.—Fire Insurance, combining the mutual plan with the capital stock principle.

The charter of this Company requires that 80 per cent. of the profits shall be annually divided to the assured in scrip bearing interest.

This Company has been in operation for five years, during which time it has declared to its dealers one hundred and thirty-five per cent. of their premiums. They insure against loss and damage by fire at the lowest current rates of solvent Companies.

The security offered to insurers is an accumulating one, their surplus being now nearly as large as their capital.

All persons who may have held policies issued by this Company, expiring in 1854, 1855, 1856, 1857 or 1858, and have not received the scrip to which they may be entitled are requested to call and take it, together with the interest which is payable annually in cash.

Under the charter, all scrip not called for in six years from its date of issue, inures to the Company.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.


# IRON AND HARDWARE.


**JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,**
Late
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York,
Manufacturers of HOT WATER and HOT-AIR FURNACES, and BEEBE'S CELEBRATED COOKING RANGES, having completed their extensive new Foundry at Morrisania, are prepared to execute with dispatch orders for EVERY DESCRIPTION of CASTINGS and WROUGHT IRON WORK, and invite opportunities for estimating upon plans and specifications for
**IRON FRONTS, ROOFS,**
**COLUMNS, GIRDERS,**
**STAIRS, LINTELS, &C., &C.,**
believing that their experience in this line, together with their increased facilities for executing orders to any extent, affords advantages that cannot be excelled. Additions are constantly being made to their already extensive variety of
**ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK,**
for Parks, Lawns and Gardens,
including
FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, CHAIRS, SUMMER-HOUSES, ARBORS,
LIONS, EAGLES, DOGS, DEER,
FOXES, WILD BOARS, &c., &c.
**STABLE FURNITURE, STALL PARTITIONS, HAY RACKS AND MANGERS,**
cleanly and indestructible.
**IRON BEADSTEADS,**
of superior quality, for PRIVATE HOUSES, SEMINARIES, HOSPITALS and PRISONS.
**CHILDREN'S CRIBS,**
in imitation of Bamboo, very light, neat and strong.
J., F., K. & CO. give particular attention to the fitting up of CONSERVATORIES, GREEN-HOUSES and DRAPERIES, and to warming them with hot water.
JANES, FOWLER, KIRTLAND & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway, New-York.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES sent by mail.

**SWEDES IRON**—ASSORTED, RECEIVED DIrect from the Swedish iron masters, by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

**NORWAY IRON.**—BEST QUALITY FOR NAILrods, received from Norway. For sale by C. E. HABICHT, No. 127 Pearl-st.

**BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER,** Antimony, Lead, Mt. Hope Cut Nails, &c.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.


# PAINTS, OILS AND BRUSHES.


**COAL OIL.**—IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE NUmerous complaints of impure coal oil, the subscribers offer to the public a superior article, free from many objections to which most oils are subject; an article which we warrant to give universal satisfaction. Sold, wholesale and retail, by DIETZ & CO., No. 132 William-st., sole owners and manufacturers of Dietz's Patent Coal-Oil Lamps, for burning coal oil either with or without a chimney.

**MINERAL OIL.**—WARRANTED AS PERFECT A coal oil as any other in market for durability, brilliancy in burning, and all the qualities that make a first rate article. This will be sold lower than usual prices. Barrels, 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

**SLOTE & JANES,** STATIONERS, PRINTERS, and Blank-Book Manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.


# RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—FARE $2 TO ALBANY.**

On and after Monday, November 14, 1859, trains will leave 26th-st. Station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams' Bridge, 8:30 and 11 A.M.; 2:30 and 8:30 P.M.
For White Plains—12:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains—6:15 P. M., from depôt corner White and Centre sts.
For Croton Falls—4 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Millerton—3 P. M., from 26th-st.
For Albany—9 A. M., from 26th-st. Mail train.

RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
Williams' Bridge—6:40 and 9:30 A. M.; 1 and 3:40 P.M.
White Plains—8 and 7:20 A. M.; 4:50 P. M.
Croton Falls—7 A. M.
Millerton—7 A. M.
Albany—11 A. M. Mail train.

**CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY**—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 24, 1859.—Leaves New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 and 11:45 A. M., and at 4 P. M., for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:15 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:40 and 10 M., and 4:10 and 5:30 P. M.

The 11:45 A. M. train from New-York makes a close connection at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thence via East Pennsylvania Railroad to Reading without change of cars, and connects at Reading direct for Pottsville and Harrisburgh.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 11:45 only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

**NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD CO.**—Leave Fulton market slip for FLUSHING, per steamer MATTANO, at 9 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M., and 6 P. M., connecting with cars at Hunter's Point. Returning—leave Flushing at 6:30, 8 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M. Extra trains leave Hunter's Point for Flushing at 7:15 and 11:15 A. M.; returning, leave Flushing at 1 P. M.; passengers by this train will cross the 34th-st. Ferry. Fare 15 cents. Fare from Fulton-market slip, 25 cents. All above trains stop at the way stations, Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing. On Sundays cars leave Hunter's Point for Flushing and all way stations at 9:30, 11, 4, 6 o'clock; returning, leave Flushing at 8:30, 10, 3, 5:30 o'clock. Excursion tickets for the trip, 25 cents.

**NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.**—Passenger trains leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 3½ P. M., for Newburgh, Port Jervis, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 4½ P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal stations. The Express trains connect at Elmira with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Buffalo and New York Railroad, for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton; and at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
C. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

**HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**—FROM NOV. 14, 1859, Trains will leave Chamber-st. Station as follows: Express Trains 7 and 11 A. M. and 5 P. M.; for Sing Sing 4, and 6:40 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie 7:30 A. M. and 12:20 and 3:20 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill, and Sing Sing Trains stop at most of the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6:15 and 10:10 A. M., and 4 P. M., and Albany about 15 minutes later. On Sunday at 6 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

**NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY**—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M.; fare $2 25. Tickets sold for Cincinnati and West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 7 P. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.**—TRAINS LEAVE Brooklyn for Greenport at 10 A. M.; for Yaphank at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Syosset at 10 A. M. and 3.30 P. M.; for Hempstead at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30 and 5.30 P. M.; for Jamaica at 10 A. M., 3.30, 4.30, 5.30 and 6.30 P. M.

# STEAMBOATS


**THE STEAMER AURORA LEAVES THE** foot of Jay-st., touching at Amos-st. each way, EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock, for Yonkers, Hastings and Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplancks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 o'clock. N. B.—Leaves the same time every SUNDAY MORNING.

**FOR BRIDGEPORT**—FARE FIFTY CENTS.—Steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck-slip, East River, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock, noon, arriving in time to connect with the Naugatuck, Housatonic and New-Haven Railroad. Freight taken.

**FOR SALE**—STEAMBOAT AND ROUTE.—THE new, fast and splendid steamer MATTANO. Apply on board at Fulton-Market slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.


# MUSICAL.


**DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS**
Removed to No. 208 Broadway.
Alexandre Organs, (patented in the United States,) for Drawing-rooms, Churches, Chapels and Schools.
SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
This magnificent instrument, which the brilliant performances of
VILLANOVA, THALBERG, MLLE. WELLIS,
have rendered as popular in America as in Europe, has been adopted by the greatest artists and composers of both Continents—Gottschalk, Liszt, Rossini, Meyerbeer, &c., &c. Prices at the Dépôt:
$45, $50, $160, $185, $235, $260, $300, $320, $375, $400.
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 203 Broadway.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violins, Violin Strings, &c., &c. Just Published: A Complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

**CHICKERING & SONS,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

**BIBLE-HOUSE PIANO WAREROOMS.**—Improved new scale 7-octaves, at $200, $250 and $300. T. H. CHAMBERS, Bible House, Astor-place.

**THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE,** OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,
"The best Piano existing,"
Recommended by Thalberg, Gottschalk, Fry, Strakosch, and others.
Manufactured by the DRIGGS PIANO COMPANY. Warerooms at the Music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway, one block above the St. Nicholas.

**LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,** MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES—Constructed with all the improvements conducive to superiority of tone, touch and durability, and to any required style of furniture. An extensive assortment always on sale at their Warerooms and Office, No. 421 Broome-st.; also at their Dépôt No. 21 Cortlandt-st.

**EUROPEAN MUSIC.**—JUST RECEIVED A choice selection of Sheet Music, Methods, Exercises, Operas, &c., the productions of the most eminent European masters, which will be sold lower than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons for rent; rent applied if purchased.
A. M KANOUSE, No. 435 Broadway, up stairs.

**HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S** CELEBRATED GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, unsurpassed in tone and action, good SECOND-HAND PIANOS, at $75 to $200. MELODEONS very low. New Pianos and Melodeons TO RENT and rent applied on purchase.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway, cor. Grand-st.

**A CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED.**—MAGNIficent Rosewood 7⅓-octave Piano-forte, 4 round corners, 3 rows of mouldings, finished back, overstrung bass; just finished. Price, $275. Also, fine-toned 7-octave Piano-forte, second hand; $185. Mahogany do., $160. McDONALD & CO., corner Broadway and 30th-st.

**GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.**—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have always received the first premium where and whenever in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted for three years.

**WALKER'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS**—Clinton Hall, Astor-place and 8th-st., near Broadway. A large stock of new and second-hand pianos of every description for sale and hire at reduced prices. N. B.—The hire allowed in case of purchase.

**BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO., NO. 457** Broadway, Piano Forte manufacturers. School and cottage pianos adapted to the use of schools and seminaries, at half the usual price of ordinary piano fortes.

**RAVEN, BACON & CO.**—(SUCCESSORS TO RAven & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers, Warerooms No. 175 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

**HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MAN**ufacturers, No. 209 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for 8 years.

**ALBERT WEBER, PIANO-FORTE MAN**ufacturer, No. 155 West Broadway, near Canal. The best assortment of Pianos, warranted for 3 years, at the lowest prices. Call and examine before purchasing.

**$170.**—PIANO-FORTE.—GREAT BARGAIN. —A large round-cornered 7-octave, nearly new, full iron frame, and all other modern improvements for $170; a fine new melodeon for $50; at No. 856 Broadway. J. COENHOVEN, Music Store.

**S. M. AMBLER, PIANO-FORTE MANU**FACTURER, No. 91 Walker-st. Superior and warranted instruments, at very low prices.

**A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO.** 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

**V. F. HARRISON, PIANO-FORTE MANU**facturer, No. 357 Canal st., offers a fine stock of his celebrated instruments, fully warranted, at low prices.


# MUSICAL BOXES.


**PAILLARD & MARTIN HAVE ALWAYS** on hand a very large assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, of all styles and sizes, playing 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 24 and 36 tunes, in painted tin, horn, plain and rosewood boxes, with every variety of accompaniments, and manufactured by the best makers of Switzerland, expressly for this market.
TOY MUSICAL BOXES,
HARMONIPHONES,
MANDOLINES,
OUVERTURES,
EXPRESSIVES,
FORTE-PIANOS, etc.
Also, a splendid SINGING BIRD, in a rich enameled case. In their stock will be found selections from the newest and most familiar Operas, as well as dances, songs, sacred hymns, and a great number of POPULAR AMERICAN MELODIES. MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED. PAILLARD & MARTIN, Importers, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs, New-York.


# SHIPPING.


**NORTH ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.**

REGULAR THROUGH LINE
TO
SAN FRANCISCO
*via*
PANAMA RAILROAD,
And connecting only with steamers GOLDEN GATE
GOLDEN AGE, JOHN L. STEPHENS,
And SONORA,
OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY AT PANAMA,
DIRECT AT ASPINWALL.

The splendid steamships BALTIC, ADRIATIC and ATLANTIC, having been entirely refitted and adapted to the California Trade, will hereafter run as above, leaving this Port on the
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH,
from the foot of Canal-st., North River.

THE
ATLANTIC,
R. H. PIERSON, Commander,
on
MONDAY, 21st November, at 2 P. M.,
To connect at Panama with the well-known and superior steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander.

THE
BALTIC,
A. G. GRAY, Commander,
Will follow on the 5th December.
An experienced surgeon is attached to each ship.
Through freight and passengers will be immediately forwarded upon arrival of the steamer at Aspinwall.
Each of the above steamships has capacity for 600 to 800 tons freight, which will be taken at moderate rates.
It is believed that the accommodations afforded by the above ships are unsurpassed by any in the world.
An extra ship is always in reserve at Panama, so that there will be no detention in forwarding passengers, baggage and freight.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 88 Wall-st.
For passage apply at the ONLY office of the Companies, on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., to
WM. H. WICKHAM.

**FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.**

THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON,
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Dec. 10, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Jan. 7.

**THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.**

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannor. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; and on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 2.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Nov. 9.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 23.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 30.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 7.
NIAGARA, Anderson, leaves Boston Wed'day, Dec. 14.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y. Wednesday, Dec. 21.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owner of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.**—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and favorite steamship MONTGOMERY, W. C. BERRY, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on THURSDAY, Nov. 17, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15. Through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Columbus, $23; Atlanta, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also, to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot. Insurance one-half per cent. No risk taken under $200. Apply to
H. R. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The HUNTSVILLE, Jno. A. Post, Commander, succeeds on THURSDAY, Nov. 24, at 3 o'clock P. M.

**FOR ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN.**—The New-York and Virginia screw steamship Company's new and first-class steamship MOUNT VERNON,
F. C. SMITH, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 12 North River, for the above ports, EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Cabin passage, with unsurpassed accommodations, $7 50
Freight 8 cents per foot on measurement goods. Other articles in proportion, and received on Fridays and Saturdays.
No commission charged for forwarding.
No bills of lading signed after departure of steamer.
For freight or passage apply to
H. R. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West-st.

**FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST,** VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-weekly, U. S. Mail side-wheel Steamship Line. Cabin passage, $15; deck, $6.
The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on MONDAY, Nov. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| To New-Orleans | $39 75 | To Augusta, Geo | $20 |
| To Mobile | 35 00 | To Atlanta, Geo | 23 |
| To Montgomery, Ala. | 26 00 | To Charlotte, N. C | 22 |
| To Nashville, Tenn. | 30 00 | To Columbia, S. C | 20 |
| To Memphis, Tenn. | 33 50 | To Jacksonville, Fla | 21 |
| To Knoxville, Tenn. | 27 00 | To Palatka, Fla | 23 |
| To Chattanooga, Tenn | 27 00 | | |

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed SATURDAY, Nov 26.
NOTICE.—No freight received after 2 o'clock on day of leaving.

**NOTICE.**—CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship JAMES ADGER—to leave SATURDAY, Nov. 19, having been temporarily withdrawn for slight repairs—the steamship MARION, Capt. W. J. FOSTER, will be substituted and leave on MONDAY, Nov. 21. Passengers already booked for the JAMES ADGER, will please take notice of the above, and have their tickets changed to the MARION.
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

**FOR THE SOUTH—**
NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE,
MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, ALBANY, COLUMBUS, MACON, AUGUSTA, AND VARIOUS PLACES IN FLORIDA, via SAVANNAH, Ga.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, will leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $26; Atlanta, Ga., $23; Albany, Ga., $24; New-York to Columbus, Ga., 23; Macon, Ga., $21; Augusta, $20; Savannah, $15. For freight or passage apply to SAM'L L. MITCHELL & SON, No. 13 Broadway.

**THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S** STEAMship NEW-YORK, H. J. VAN SANSEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 26, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 84 Broadway.

**PORTLAND AND CANADA.**—SEMI-WEEKLY Line, *via* Victoria Bridge.—The first-class screw steamships
CHESAPEAKE, Capt. SIDNEY CROWELL,
PATAPSCO, Capt. L. H. LAYFIELD,
will leave Pier 12, North River, New-York, and Brown's Wharf, Portland, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. Running time, 36 hours.
These steamers connect with the Grand Trunk Railway, forming the cheapest and most expeditious freight line to Montreal and Quebec.
Passage, including meals and stateroom, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

**WINTER ARRANGEMENT.**—THE NEW-YORK & VIRGINIA STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamships will receive freight every day for Tennessee, North Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, and will leave Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
ROANOKE, Capt. COUCH, on WEDNESDAY.
JAMESTOWN, Capt. SKINNER, on SATURDAY.
Passage, stateroom and meals included to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

**FOR SAVANNAH.**—THE WELL-KNOWN FIRST-class side-wheel Steamship STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. J. J. GARVIN, will leave Philadelphia for Savannah on SATURDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock A. M. Very superior state rooms can be secured by letter or telegraph.
The KEYSTONE STATE will sail as above for Charleston, S. C., on the 25th inst. Fare on either ship, $15.
A. HERON, Jr., Agent,
corner 4th and Chesnut sts., Philadelphia.

**CALIFORNIA PASSENGERS ARE INformed** that the United States Mail steamship ARIEL, of the Vanderbilt European Line, having been newly fitted throughout, will take the place of the NORTH STAR, and leave punctually at 2 o'clock P. M. on MONDAY, Nov. 21, from foot of Warren-st., North River, where she now lies. For passage or freight, at greatly reduced rates, apply only to
D. B. ALLEN, Agent,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st.

**PACKAGES FOR EUROPE.**—THE AMERican European Express will receive cotton and other samples; parcels, valuables and freight, at their office, No. 72 Broadway, and forward the same by every steamer leaving New-York or Boston. Low rates and despatch guaranteed. H. S. LANSING & CO., Owners.

**U. S. PASSPORTS ISSUED THROUGH J.** B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner for all the State. No. 282 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates.


# EXPRESSES.


**SPECIAL NOTICE.**
CHANGE OF HOUR.
**HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,**
FOR
BOSTON, PROVIDENCE AND THE EAST,
Now leaves daily, (except Sunday,) *vid* Stonington, (mail route) at 3:40 P. M. Inland Express at 2 P. M., *vid* New-Haven Railroad.
Our Expresses for Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and the West; Savannah, Macon, Montgomery, Mobile, New-Orleans and the South, as heretofore.
For further particulars, apply to
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS,
No. 74 Broadway and 287 Canal-st.


# PUBLIC NOTICES.

**FERRY LEASES AT AUCTION.**—BY VIRtue of the authority vested in him by the Legislature of the State of New-York, and Resolutions of the Common Council of the City of New-York, the subscriber, Comptroller of said City, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, with adequate security, at the City Hall, on SATURDAY, Dec. 3, 1859, at 1 o'clock P. M., IN ONE LEASE, the ferries known as the Fulton, South, Hamilton-av., Wall-st. and Catherine-st. Ferries, for the term of ten years, from the first day of May, A. D. 1861, with all the rights, privileges and advantages thereof belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York. Said ferries to be run to and from the slips, landings and premises, to and from which they are now run, so far as such slips, landings and premises are owned by the Corporation, or are, or have been reserved and appropriated for ferry purposes, except that the landing at the foot of Hamilton-av., Brooklyn, may be at the foot of said avenue, or in the vicinity thereof, and in the case or cases in which the Corporation are not the owners of the slips, landings or terminations now used by said ferries, or any portion thereof, the landings or terminations may be made at some point in their vicinity, if the lessee shall so elect, at his own cost and expense.

An express stipulation will be embodied in the lease, that the lessee shall run the said several ferries at a uniform rate of fare not exceeding the present rates, and the discontinuance of any one of the said ferries, during the term of said lease, shall be deemed and held to be a forfeiture of the same, and the said lease thereby become absolutely null and void.

The purchaser or lessee, other than the present lessees, will be required to purchase at a fair appraised valuation the boats, buildings, and other ferry property of the present lessees, actually necessary for the purposes of such ferry grant, or franchise. Such valuation to be ascertained by three competent, disinterested persons; one to be chosen by the present lessees, one by the purchaser or lessee under this sale, and the third by the two thus chosen.

The lease to be made in the usual form of ferry leases, and to conform to the requirements of the Charter and ordinances and resolutions of the Common Council; and no expense whatever is to be incurred by the Corporation, for or in connection with the piers, slips, bulkheads or premises, proposed to be leased, during the term thereof. The lease of said ferries will not be sold at an annual rent less than the aggregate amount of annual rent now received for the same.

The purchaser of the lease of the ferries and their appendages, will be required to pay at the time of sale, to the Collector of the City revenue a sum equal to twenty per cent. of the amount bid for the annual rent, to be applied on the rent of the first year, in case he executes a lease with the usual covenants, otherwise to be forfeited to the Corporation. He will at the same time, also, be required to furnish an obligation to be signed by at least two sureties, to the effect that he will execute a bond, with sureties, to be approved by the Compt

## FROM ARIZONA.

**The Foray Against the Apaches—The Right of Way to the Gulf—Worthlessness of Lower California.**

TUBAC, Arizona, Wednesday, Oct. 26, 1859.

The expedition against the Apaches is just taking the field. In all probability, Lieutenant-Colonel REESE will be able to command the party, as his health has much improved. The Dragoons and Rifles will be commanded by Capt. EWELL; the other officers are Lieutenants McNEIL, COOK, LORD and HOWLAND. Should Col. REEVE be unable to take the field, Capt. EWELL will command the expedition. The troops rendezvous on the San Pedro, and from thence go into the "Indian country."

It is impossible to make any accurate estimate of the number of animals taken by the Apaches since the late treaty, which has proved a perfect farce. We can count over one hundred from this neighborhood. It is hoped that many will be recovered yet. Most have been killed, as "mule meat" is a favorite morsel with the Indians.

Some days since we had a report here that, as soon as the Indians learned of the proposed campaign, they assembled six hundred of their warriors and determined on a marauding expedition up the Santa Cruz River, destroying all the ranches and haciendos of the mining companies. These reports were believed by many, as they came from friendly Indians in whom the old settlers had confidence; those who did not really believe it were perfectly willing to make all the preparation they could to receive them. Rifles and pistols were put in order, and stock was carefully watched. A detachment of dragoons perambulated the country, and the whole aspect of things was warlike. Scouts were kept out, and had any Indians made their appearance, some few of them would have been out of reach of the present campaign. However, the Indians did not come, and the country is all quiet again.

It is hoped that the next treaty with these Indians will be one *they* sue for, and that they will be confined to certain limits, out of which they cannot go without being liable to be shot. The propensity of these Indians is so great for stealing, that they cannot be trusted in any place. They rarely take life; never unless it is to secure stolen property. They are tolerable marksmen, but run better than they fight, unless they do it to a great advantage. It is quite possible they can get together from six hundred to a thousand warriors. Should they do this, they will make a bold stand against our troops. It is presumed however that they will confine themselves to ambushes and surprises, which is the most dangerous and annoying to troops.

Notwithstanding the failure of Mr. McLANE to negotiate a treaty giving us the right of way to the Gulf, we yet hope it will be accomplished. The importance to this country will be incalculable. It is worth more to us than all other proposed benefits, as it would give confidence in our mining enterprises, enable us to live on something besides buff and *tortillas*, and at one-half the cost, to say nothing of the country filling up with fit associates for white men.

It seems surprising to us that the Administration should give a thought to Lower California, a barren peninsula, some 600 miles long, and from 100 to 200 wide, of no value either as an agricultural or mineral country. In July, 1858, I saw 3,000 head of cattle driven out to keep them from starving,—so it is not even fit for grazing, much less for raising crops. The inhabitants are of a worse class than in Sonora, having less Spanish blood and more Indian, a mixture which uniformly degenerates both. An Indian or Spaniard may make citizens, but amalgamation has brought the Mexican nation to its present condition. The Governor of Lower California is a Mexican, in whom Indian blood predominates. As military and civic Governor he manages to keep the sparse population in reasonable subjection.

## PERSONAL.

Mr. Marble, of Lynn, Mass., has been blasting at Dungeon Rock for eight years, hoping to obtain the treasure of Capt. Kidd. Guided in his labors by clairvoyants and spiritualists, he has, with the assistance of his son, blasted a passageway, about eight feet in height and breadth, nearly an hundred feet into the solid rock. The last blast developed a fissure, from which issued a current of foul air that will extinguish a flame held over it. Mr. Marble believes he has less than 10 feet to go to reach the long-sought cave.

A nephew and namesake of Capt. Rynders, residing in Waterford, became engaged in a quarrel with John Curtis, a fellow-citizen, and drew a pistol, as he alleged, to defend himself from an anticipated assault. Some person in the crowd caught his arm and the weapon was prematurely discharged, the ball carrying away Mr. Rynder's fore-finger, then passing through the hand of a bystander, Capt. Devor, and grazing his abdomen. Rynders was arrested and held to bail.

John Mitchel writes to the *Irish News*, that "as the plot of the European drama thickens, and the keen eyes of statesmen are eagerly looking to all points of the compass to count allies and enemies Ireland's name begins to be named One of the ablest political and historical writers of France, H. Marie Martin, has just commenced a series of articles in the *Constitutionnel* on the case of Ireland."

Hon. Edward Everett has presented to some ladies connected with the Washington Statue Fair, which is to be held in Boston, the notes of his remarks made in Faneuil Hall, on the death of Mr. Choate. They are written in a book, which contains a picture of the subject of his eulogy. The volume will be for sale at the table of the ladies to whom the gift was made.

On Sunday, at the Edgeworth Chapel, Charlestown, Mass., Rev. O. C. Everett, on behalf of the managers of the Massachusetts Humane Society, presented to Master Geo. Nightingale, a silver medal, appropriately inscribed, as a testimonial to his bravery in rescuing a little boy from drowning at Winchester's wharf, in August last.

Richard H. Dana, Jr., of Boston, was a passenger on board the ship *Mastiff*, which was burned at sea when five days out from San Francisco for Hong Kong. He was saved with the rest, and carried to Honolulu.

Edward E. Preble, the only surviving descendant of Commodore Preble, has been named as candidate for Midshipman by Hon. D. E. Jones, Representative in Congress from the Portland (Me.) District.

Archbishop Hughes acknowledges the receipt of $195 from an unknown gentleman of Malaga, to be applied to the charities of the Catholic Church in this City.

A resident of New-Orleans, it is said, has just returned home from England, where he disposed of a patent for fish-hooks, of his own invention, for $25,000.

Eli Thayer keeps at work at Ceredo his Virginia free colony. Several New-England families have lately purchased homes there.

The Boston *Courier* denies, by authority, that Prof. Huntington has any sympathy with the Broad Church views recently propounded by Dr. Bellows.

The reporters of the Boston papers had a festival on Saturday evening, in which thirty-five of the fraternity participated.

The "Count Joannes" is lecturing in New-Haven. His houses are slim.

Mr. and Mrs. Florence are playing a successful engagement at the Troy Theatre.

Mr. Thomas Barry, of the Boston Theatre, has recovered from his recent illness.

Father Chiniquy spoke at Andover, Mass., Nov. 14, in behalf of his mission.

## OBITUARY.

Mr. ISAAC ELLIOTT, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, died in that city on Tuesday, while stepping from his bath-tub. On the Friday preceding, he was seized with vertigo in the street, and fell in front of a light vehicle, which ran over him before it could be checked. His injuries seemed to be very slight, and to appearance did not affect him subsequently. Mr. Elliott was an active Whig, held a seat in the City Council before its consolidation, and at the time of his death was an executor under the will of Mr. James Wills, the founder of Wills' Hospital.

Samuel J. Varney, editor of the Lowell *Vox Populi*, died on Friday evening, aged 45 years. He started the *Vox Populi* in 1841, sold it in 1850, and purchased the *Journal and Courier*, and in 1855 returned to his old paper again. He was four times a member of the city government, and was much respected in the community.

## Destruction of the Palace of the Luxembourg at Paris.

*From Galignani's Messenger, Oct. 30.*

The following are some particulars of the fire yesterday at the Palace of the Luxembourg:

The fire was first discovered by the sentinels stationed near the garden, who saw smoke and flames bursting out from the cupola which surmounts the hall. The alarm was at once given, and bodies of firemen and detachments from the different barracks were speedily on the spot, and chains of men for handing water having been organized, nine engines were set to work. Marshal RANDON, Minister of War, Marshal MAGNAN, Gens. SOUMAIN and DEVILLIERS, M. TROPLONG, President of the Senate, M. DE ROYER, Vice-President, the Prefect of Police, and M. BALTERING, Chief of the Municipal Police, arrived soon after the first alarm, and assisted in directing the operations. It appears that the fire first broke out under the roof over the hall, and rapidly extended to the wood-work which supported the cupola. The palace, which is built on the model of the Pitti Palace at Florence, originally consisted of two main buildings, with wings; but after 1830, in order to increase the dimensions of the Chamber of Peers, a new building was added on the garden side. It is in the centre one that the fire took place. To feed the engines, the only supply of water was, at first, that of the basin in front of the Palace, in the garden, and it was soon exhausted, but a number of water-carriers were collected, and they brought a considerable quantity. After the fire had continued for some time, pieces of burning wood began to fall on the floor of the Senate, through the opening by which the chandelier was suspended, and these set fire to the woodwork below. At about 6 o'clock, the architect of the Palace announced that the cupola would soon fall in, and an engine which had been carried up to a projecting part of the building, in order to play more effectually on the fire, was withdrawn. This had been scarcely done, when parts of the dome began to fall, and in a short time the whole of the ceiling was borne down into the salle below. The large lustre, which is of immense weight, fell with a tremendous crash, and broke through the flooring of the hall to the ground floor. Two firemen and two other men belonging to the palace, who were employed there, were buried beneath the ruins. They were soon afterwards got out, but were so seriously injured that it was found necessary to remove them to the hospital. One had his thigh badly fractured. The clock opposite the President's chair marks twenty minutes past four, being the moment when the cupola fell in. The statues of COLBERT, MALESHERBES, MOLE and D'AGUESSEAU remain uninjured. The allegorical paintings of BLONDEL, on the sides of the hemicycle, have also escaped. The ceiling of the hall was exceedingly fine, being ornamented with paintings by ABEL DE PUGOL. The entire hall is a mass of ruins, the desks and seats being either broken to pieces or burnt to a cinder. All the galleries of the Museum, the Salle du Trone, the Archives, the historical apartments, and the library, containing upwards of 100,000 volumes, have escaped injury. During the whole of yesterday, until the evening, the firemen continued throwing water on the smoking ruins, and the garden remained closed to the public."

An investigation has been ordered to ascertain the exact cause of the conflagration.

## The Chiniquy Mission.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 16, 1859.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

SIR: Since my last acknowledgement, on the 17th of October last, I have received the following sums in aid of the Colony of French Canadians in Kankakee County, Ill., viz.:

G. M., $25; Miss E., $10; Ladies of Hartford, $30; South Norwalk, $2; Dr. W. Bloomfield, $5; S., Newburyport, $50; A lady friend, $5; P. W. P. and wife, $15; D. C., $1; A Friend, $1; A few ladies of Kinderhook, $10; A few friends, Bristol, $8; H. T., r., $10; Belleville, by Evangelist, $5; Mrs. G. M. A., $5; Mother and two daughters, $3; C. D., $1 50; Some friends, Cherry Valley, $10; Ladies of Northampton, $60; Miss E. G., $20; From individuals of Evangelical Churches and Congregations, Penn Yan, by C. Goodrich, $36; Friend, N. J., $1; C. D., $5; Mrs. S. C. W., $10; N. L. R., Manchester, $21; Presbyterian Church, E. Bethany, $16 36; Christian friends of Oxford Furnace, $62; S. w. C., Bath, $3; F. D., $2; L. H. A. $1; An old man, Utica, $10; W., New Pond $2; Lady in Mass., $5; N., Oswego, $2; R. R., $2; Mrs. G. G., $10; Mrs. A. B., $5; C. S., $50; W. $1; D. F., $3; F. N. W., $20; From two Ladies, $2; J. A. P., $10; R. H., $5; Mrs. M. H. W., $5; W. F. D., $5; A., $20; R. M. S., $5; Through N. Y. *Observer* I have received: H. O. J. H., $10; Roxbury, $15; Mrs. H. L. Y., $20; A. W. H., $10 One of small means, $5; Mrs. J. S. B., $10; A Friend, $10; M. S., $50; E. F., $2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Amount of my direct receipts | $589 86 |
| Received through N. Y. *Observer*, | 132 00 |
| Received through *Journal of Commerce* | 321 00 |
| Total | $1,042 85 |

The above amount I have remitted to Rev. M. W. STAPLES, Treasurer of the Distributing Committee at Kankakee. As soon as I receive particulars as to the way that money has been used, I will let the public know. I have given directions to pay first a very pressing debt on Mr. CHINIQUY's property, amounting to $475. After that, there will be needed a sum of $500, to save Mr. CHINIQUY's property. We feel compelled at present to help the people, so that, in order to pay that last sum, contributions must be sent in promptly. Money put in the hands of our Committee *now*, will probably do twice the amount of good it would two or three months hence.

I have received a letter from Father CHINIQUY, written from Boston. That part of the country has so far done little for him; so I am happy to hear that there is a very great interest manifested for that worthy cause. Father CHINIQUY feels obliged to stay there until the end of this month; there will then be only 15 or 20 days that we of New-York shall have the pleasure to listen to the new reformer.

To persons wishing to contribute in clothing, &c., I would recommend to send mainly overcoats, shawls, cloaks and shoes. They may be sent, prepaid if possible, to Rev. M. W. STAPLES, Kankakee City, Ill.

Persons living in or near New-York may send also to Mrs. MALISAN, No. 42 University-place, New-York, or to Mrs. PAILLARD, No. 59 W. Baltic-street, Brooklyn. Hoping to have soon to send you an acknowledgment for still larger sums, I remain yours,

M. J. PAILLARD, Treasurer,
No. 21 Maiden-lane.

## The Free Reading-room at the Cooper Institute.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The trite proverb that "we should not look a gift horse in the mouth," ought perhaps to prevent me from making the following suggestions. Nevertheless, I feel that I shall have done others a service, as well as myself, if the following suggestions are adopted.

The Reading-room is a fine spacious apartment, well lighted, well warmed, and excellently well ventilated. It is supplied with all the standard periodical literature of the day, and additions are constantly being made to the catalogue. Nothing, then, is wanting but quietness to enable us to avail ourselves of the treasures spread out before us. As the room, however, is uncarpeted, as there are some hundreds of movable seats in the room, and as the majority of the persons present do not appear to have been taught how to use a chair, the shuffling and noise are incessant, and must disturb those who wish to read, even if they are only reading for amusement.

Again, the entrance to the Bryan Gallery of Paintings is reached through the Reading-room, and as hundreds avail themselves of the privilege of using the gallery, a constant stream of outgoers and incomers is kept up, much to the annoyance of the reading portion of the visitors.

I would suggest, in the first place, that a separate entrance should be made to the Bryan Gallery; and, secondly, that all the seats in the Reading-room should be made immovable, or that a strip of matting, or similar material, be placed under the chairs and movable seats.

Hundreds are, I feel sure, grateful to Mr. COOPER for the boon he has conferred on them; but unless these suggestions, or some similar ones, are adopted, many who go to make a legitimate use of the room, and not to lounge or sleep, will be driven away.

R. R.

## The Steamer Philadelphia—Card from Mr. Scott.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 15, 1859.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The article in your paper of the 18th of October last, entitled "The Fillibuster Movement," is erroneous in so far as it states that while the steamer *Philadelphia* was at Key West, and again while she lay at New-Orleans, I mentioned the fact of the arms being on board, and the destination of the ship being to convey WALKER and his men to Nicaragua, to parties on shore. The statement of these facts were not made by me, nor do I know by whom they were made. Up to the time of the commencement of the proceedings in Court at New-Orleans I had no knowledge or suspicion of any arms being on board, or that any other intention existed as to the destination of the ship than to run her to Aspinwall and back to New-Orleans. My position on board being that of Chief Engineer simply, I had no occasion to know what cargo she carried, and did not know that any such arms were on board. As the statement published is calculated to do me injury, I trust you will give me the benefit of this correction.

WILLIAM W. SCOTT,
Chief Engineer of the *Philadelphia*.

## The Great Meteor as Seen in Connecticut.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your account, in this morning's issue, of the "startling meteoric display," as seen in New-York, suggests to me the propriety of communicating the following, as a remarkable coincidence, if not a connected scientific phenomenon:

Yesterday morning, I was a passenger on board the stage from Middletown, Conn., to New-Haven. I was spectator to a display similar to that you record. Very nearly, or precisely, at the point of time you specify, (shortly after 10 A. M.,) a ball of fire was seen to descend with a gentle, lazy motion to the earth, within a few hundred yards of the stage. Its appearance was much like that which you describe, except that the ball was much smaller, and the descent was without report. We made search for traces of the unusual visitor, but could find none. My impression was that the flame was altogether gaseous in its nature, especially as the light was peculiarly white, and the motion somewhat undulatory.

S. E. P.

## A Kidnapper in Personal Peril in Ohio.

The Cleveland *Leader*, Nov. 15, says: "GEORGE HARTMAN was yesterday morning brought before the Police Court but was immediately sent to jail to await action by the Grand Jury. The jury failed to find a bill against him. This return was made about 4½ yesterday afternoon. Many colored persons had attended Court closely through the day to learn what disposition would be made with him. Upon the result being made known, an officer was sent by Sheriff WIGHTMAN to discharge the prisoner. A number of negroes followed him and when HARTMAN was brought out to be set at liberty they made a rush towards him. Fortunately for him, two officers were with him at the time and kept the negroes back for a time, but soon concluded that his only safety would be within the portals of the Court-room. Accordingly the three walked that way, the number of negroes about them increasing until they could hardly be kept at bay in their eager desire to get hands upon the Judas who had so foully betrayed one of their race. Safety was sought in flight and with all the speed of which they were possessed, the officer and HARTMAN rushed through the square and into the Court-house, the excited crowd in hot pursuit. We apprehend a more welcome shelter was never gained by HARTMAN, as he rushed, all trembling, into the bar of the Court, barely escaping being torn from the room by his pursuers. A more thoroughly frightened man we never saw, and well a man might tremble who had such a narrow escape from Judge Lynch.

He claimed protection of the Court, and at his own request was lodged in jail for safe keeping, a strong guard escorting him from the Court house. We presume he will leave town by the earliest opportunity.

It is said that there is no law which will punish him for his deeds. [illegible] State of Ohio."

[Advertisement.]

WARM UNDER-GARMENTS,
HOSIERY
AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BEST GOODS—LOWEST PRICES.
GREATEST ASSORTMENT.
Examine and Compare.
No. 637 Broadway,
And No. 98 Bowery.
A. RANKIN & CO.

[Advertisement.]

GAYET'S MEDICATED PAPER
For the water closet is an unequaled original production, and should be used alike by the sick and the healthy. It purifies and prevents *Piles*. For sale by all druggists and at the depots, Nos. 41 Ann-street and 440 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY
Has removed from No. 359 Broadway to No. 643 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-street.
Photographs, Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—Salt-rheum, scurvy, &c., spring from a disordered state of the blood. By the proper use of these medicines a speedy and radical cure will be effected. The Pills expel from the blood all humors which create disease, and the Ointment removes the external effects.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Those rich new styles of gas fixtures found at the great manufacturing depot of WARNER, PECK & Co., No. 376 Broadway, are superior to anything ever offered before from our factory.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

## MONETARY AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 16.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $15,000 | U. S. 6s, '74 | 103½ | |
| 1,000 | Tenn. 6s, '90 | 90½ | |
| 18,000 | do | 90¾ | |
| 31,000 | do | 90⅝ | |
| 500 | Virginia St. 6s | 94½ | |
| 11,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 84⅝ | |
| 2,000 | do | 84⅜ | |
| 500 | California St. 7s | 84¼ | |
| 1,000 | do | 84½ | |
| 3,000 | La. State 6s | 94 | |
| 1,000 | N. Y. Cent. 6s | 91⅜ | |
| 10,000 | N. Y. C. R. R. E. 7s | 90 | |
| 4,000 | N. Y. Cen. R. 7s | 103⅛ | |
| 7,000 | Hud. Riv. R. 3d M. | 79 | |
| 2,000 | do | 78⅜ | |
| 5,000 | Hud. Riv. 1st M. | 91½ | |
| 1,000 | Mich. Cen. 2d M. 8s | 41 | |
| 500 | Ill Central R. Bs | 85¼ | |
| 6,000 | La. & M. R. Bs | 12 | |
| 2,000 | L. E. & W. 1st M. B. | 67 | |
| 9 | Bank of N. Y. | 96¾ | |
| 5 | Amer. Ex. Bank | 99 | |
| 20 | do | 99¼ | |
| 73 | Pac. M. Steam Co. | 74 | |
| 100 | do | b30 74 | |
| 110 | do | 73¾ | |
| 12 | do | 73⅝ | |
| 100 | Del. & Raut. C. Co. | 88 | |
| 150 | Canton Company | 73¾ | |
| 200 | N. Y. Cen. R. | s10 79⅞ | |
| 425 | do | 80 | |
| 550 | do | 80¾ | |
| 150 | do | s60 80⅛ | |
| 50 | do | b4 80⅜ | |
| 100 | do | b60 80⅞ | |
| 10 | Erie Railroad | 73¾ | |
| 50 | Harlem R. Pref'd | 36¾ | |
| 50 | Hud. River R. | s60 | 88 |
| 50 | do | s60 | 24⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 38½ |
| 150 | do | s60 | 38¼ |
| 50 | do | b10 | 38⅜ |
| 150 | do | | 39 |
| 100 | Harlem Railroad | | 10½ |
| 50 | Reading Railroad | | 38¼ |
| 200 | do | b3 | 38½ |
| 5 | Mich. Central R. | | 41 |
| 100 | Panama R. | s60 | 129 |
| 200 | do | | 130 |
| 100 | do | s10 | 130 |
| 100 | do | s30 | 130 |
| 100 | do | s60 | 130 |
| 10 | do | | 130¾ |
| 25 | do | s10 | 131 |
| 50 | do | | 131¼ |
| 200 | Ill. Central R. | s59 | 61½ |
| 100 | do | | 64 |
| 100 | do | s10 | 62 |
| 250 | Cleve. Col & Cin. R. | | 92½ |
| 150 | Gal. & Chicago R. | | 72¼ |
| 200 | do | | 72½ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 72½ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 72 |
| 100 | Chic. & Rk. Is. R. | | 63 |
| 50 | do | b60 | 63½ |
| 200 | do | s10 | 63 |
| 50 | do | | 63½ |
| 25 | do | | 63¼ |
| 100 | do | | 63⅜ |
| 150 | do | | 63⅝ |
| 450 | do | | 63¾ |
| 100 | do | s10 | 72¾ |
| 200 | do | | 72¾ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 72½ |
| 100 | do | s5 | 72¾ |
| 100 | Chic. & R. I. R. | b5 | 63¾ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 63½ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 63½ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 63¾ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $25,000 | Missouri St. 6s | 84⅛ | |
| 33,000 | do | s10 | 84⅛ |
| 20,000 | Tennessee 6s, '90 | 90 | |
| 5,000 | Va. St. 6s | s60 | 93¼ |
| 16 | Hanover Bank | 87 | |
| 50 | Pac. Mail S. Co. | 74 | |
| 350 | N. Y. Central R. | 80½ | |
| 100 | do | s10 | 80½ |
| 200 | do | | 80⅝ |
| 800 | do | s3 | 80⅜ |
| 400 | do | | 80⅛ |
| 300 | do | b10 | 80⅜ |
| 100 | do | b3 | 80⅛ |
| 50 | Hud. River R. | | 39⅛ |
| 50 | do | | 39½ |
| 50 | Harlem R. Pref. | | 36⅜ |
| 150 | Reading Railroad | | 38¼ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 38⅛ |
| 100 | Mich. Central R. | | 41¾ |
| 100 | do | | 41½ |
| 300 | Clev. & Toledo R. | | 20⅛ |
| 100 | do | b30 | 20⅜ |
| 50 | Panama Railroad | | 133 |
| 175 | do | | 133¼ |
| 50 | do | s15 | 133½ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 133¾ |
| 80 | do | s3 | 133 |
| 50 | do | b60 | 133 |
| 50 | do | s60 | 132 |
| 500 | Illinois Cen. R. | b60 | 62½ |
| 100 | do | | 62¾ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 62⅞ |
| 50 | Galen. & Chic. R. | | 72¾ |
| 100 | do | b10 | 72¾ |
| 450 | do | | 73 |
| 100 | do | s10 | 72¾ |
| 200 | do | | 72¾ |
| 50 | do | s60 | 72½ |
| 100 | do | s5 | 72¾ |
| 100 | Chic. & R. I. R. | b5 | 63¾ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 63½ |
| 100 | do | b60 | 63½ |
| 100 | do | s60 | 63¾ |

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

The sudden and rapid rise in Panama Shares for a day or two past, and the appearance this forenoon of some fresh orders to buy Hudson River and New-York Central Shares, imparted a new spirit to the Stock Exchange, and removed, in a measure, the previous dull or inactive appearance of the general market. The change is the more easily wrought because of the steady firmness shown by the holders of two or three of the leading stocks for the fortnight past against the efforts of speculative sellers to turn the market in the opposite direction. The conclusion is arrived at by a good number of the outside and out of town buyers that if a prominent stock like New-York Central could be held, without the aid, if not against the positive opposition of the majority of the Brokers within an eighth or a quarter ℔ cent. of a given point, while *short* contracts at this point are daily multiplied to force a decline, the minimum price, for the present, has not only been reached but pretty thoroughly tested. Something like the same feeling obtains in regard to several of the Western Shares, and the orders based upon this caused a rise of 1 ℔ cent. on Illinois Central, Galena, and Rock Island since yesterday, with a good demand for each at the Second Board. The transactions in New-York Central rose to about 4,500 shares, and the price to 80½ @⅝, closing 80¾@½. The demand for Hudson River carried up the price from 38 to 39½ ℔ cent., closing 39@39½ ℔ cent. Harlem, Michigan Central, and Reading each Improved ¼@½ ℔ cent.; Toledo and Michigan Southern steady. The excitement to buy Panama was renewed early in the day, the first sale being at 129, seller 60 days, and it reached its highest point at the Second Board—133¼ cash, closing 132@132½ ℔ cent. At 130 ℔ cent. about 1,200 shares cash stock were brought out, the subsequent sales at the higher figures being in smaller parcels. We hear of nothing, beyond the brief notice which we made of the probable financial showing of the Company on the 1st January, to stimulate the rise, (though this of itself is calculated to increase the confidence of investment buyers, if we accept a well-authenticated rumor, this afternoon, that the Board of Directors are advised by the last Isthmus mail that the New-Granadian Government are prepared to extend the grant to the road thirty years. The shares of the Pacific Mail Company are in some demand at 74 ℔ cent., and they show increased firmness this week on account of the delays encountered by the opposition in delivering the United States Mails in good season. Delaware and Hudson Canal Shares rose 1 ℔ cent., and Pennsylvania Coal held firm; the reports of the Anthracite trade, of which the Canal enjoys a very liberal share this season, being decidedly more favorable. In State Stocks there was a better demand for Missouris and Tennessees, both rising a full half ℔ cent. on yesterday's price. In Railway Bonds, New-York Centrals were all higher, the six ℔ cent. Certificates, Sinking Fund, selling at 91¾ ex-coupon; the Real Estate sixes at 90 ℔ cent., and the Convertible Sevens at 103¾ ℔ cent. Hudson Third Mortgage ¼ ℔ cent. lower on the sales, with the same price, 78¾, bid for more. Erie of 1883 (Third Mortgage) further advanced, and were held for 69 ℔ cent. at the close. Illinois Centrals 85@85¼ ℔ cent. The general market closed firm, though slightly lower than the extreme sales at the Second Board. The reawakening of speculation was quite marked in the afternoon.

In Money rates there is no change on strictly prime lists of indorsed bills, but less disposition among lenders to take fair or single name paper at the difference of 1@2 ℔ cent. recently current. This results from the recent failures, another influence of which is to turn the attention of some of the Money lenders to State and other dividend-paying Stocks. There was a fair employment, on demand loans, at 5@5½ ℔ cent., to-day. In the Transfer Exchanges there was not much done after the Boston steamer's mail. The next opportunity is the *Vanderbilt*, for Southampton and Havre, on Saturday. The terms on London range 109¾@110, and on Paris 5.14⅜@5.12½ for Bankers.

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

| | |
|---|---|
| Receipts | $169,772 |
| Payments | 223,000 |
| Balance | 5,400,324 |

The receipts for Customs include $69,000.

The new direction given to Cotton purchased in the Memphis market for the Eastern Domestic Mills, *via* the Illinois Central, Michigan Central and the New-York and New-England roads, noticed by a correspondent of this paper a few days ago, is growing to be an important item in the traffic of the Illinois Central. The Company are advised of a single train of 2,500 bales from C[illegible] all received in one day, for Chicago and the East, and arrangements are on foot at Memphis to compress the Cotton, as at New-Orleans, for sailing vessels, in order to economize car-room. The completion of the Mobile and Ohio road will bring Cotton, Eastward bound, to Cairo from the interior of the Western District of Tennessee and North Mississippi, without using the river.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for the month of October, 1859, were ..... $165,951 09
Earnings in October, 1858 ..... 457,921 36
Increase ..... $8,035 03

We have been furnished with the following report of the meeting of the holders of the Bonds of the city of Milwaukee, held in this City on Monday:

MEETING OF THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE CITY OF MILWAUKEE.

A meeting of the "Bondholders of the City of Milwaukee," was held at the office of Messrs. MANN & RODMAN, No. 39 Wall-street, on Monday, the 14th instant.

The bondholders were fully represented, and the meeting was organized by appointing WATTS SHERMAN, Esq., Chairman, and SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., Secretary.

Mr. DRAPER stated that he had visited the city of Milwaukee as a representative of various bondholders, and had an interview with the Mayor of the city, who, upon being advised of the object of Mr. D.'s visit, met his inquiries with promptness and frankness, and took immediate steps to convene a representation of the City Government, as well as the taxpayers of the city, to consider the demand made by the bondholders. Mr. DRAPER stated that the disposition evinced was highly honorable to the parties representing the city, and he was convinced that every effort on the part of the authorities would be made to meet any reasonable demand of the city's creditors. The condition of the country was improving, and a portion of the railroads, for which the city had issued its credit, would be required to perform their duty to the city and unite in a resumption of the payment of the interest on bonds issued for their construction, and in cases where the roads had availed themselves of the *issue* without completing their enterprise, such action would be taken by the city as would provide for an early resumption and payment of the obligations of that class.

Mr. ABIJAH MANN, Jr., stated to the meeting that, on behalf of Messrs. DUNCAN SHERMAN and others, holders of bonds to a considerable amount, he had also visited Milwaukee in February last, and had an interview with the Mayor and other official and highly esteemed gentlemen in regard to what might be expected by the parties in interest.

They stated uniformly that under no circumstances would their city repudiate their obligations—that they had derived the advantages and benefits of the moneys they had borrowed by the improvements, not only of their city, but of the State also, which possessed the railroads and means of intercommunication, created by the application of such moneys with their own, added by the enterprise of their population, which had increased and was increasing by reason of the facilities thus procured, but that owing to the failure of their crops for the two previous years, and the consequent revulsions, which occurred in the Fall of 1857, their interests were greatly depressed, and their people were at that time unable to pay the taxes necessary to meet their engagements—that if the bondholders would consent to defer the payment of interest until they could acquire the means by the productions of their fertile soil, it need not be doubted that ample provision would be made to pay to their creditors the arrears of interest due to them—that acknowledging they had obtained "value received for their bonds they could not, as men acting in good faith, entertain the idea of the fraudulent repudiation of their honest debts, either in their individual or municipal capacity."

These assurances were satisfactory, but it would have been still more satisfactory if some appropriate action had followed them. Some mischievous or evil-disposed persons had raised up a quibble as to the constitutionality of these loans, inasmuch as the Constitution had prohibited the State Government from contracting a debt of more than one hundred thousand dollars unless under special circumstances not now existing: it was alleged that the Legislature could not do indirectly what they could not do directly, or, in other words, could not authorize a municipal corporation to contract a debt which the State could not itself contract. This point, however, has been adjudicated by the highest court, affirming the constitutionality of such loans, and to the credit of the judiciary of that State.

Mr. MANN was happy to say to the bondholders that he was confident that this growing city, having a large enterprising population, would not long remain under the cloud now resting upon its municipal credit, which tended to impair and undermine the credit of its citizens individually. The bondholders, however, will rely more upon the good faith of the citizens of that city, (than upon any coercive measures,) which is the chief element of the credit of governments and municipalities.

The idea of bearing the disgrace of the present position of several of our most wealthy and prosperous municipalities cannot long be endured, and he was confident that a serious effort was now being made by many of them to retrieve an honorable and honest position. The courts generally had held them to their obligations, and he had no doubt that the country generally was prepared to sustain them in their determinations. Every Government which fails to perform its own obligations and duties, must fail, of course, in compelling its citizens to perform theirs. If, therefore, the social or political organization of our cities is worth saving and maintaining, they must maintain their own honor and good faith. This is the condition of their existence, their prosperity and progress—their only sure hope of good order and public security.

Mr. LANE confirmed the preceding statements, having also visited Milwaukee with a view to the same object.

Mr. DECOPPET stated that he had just returned from Milwaukee, and gave a general outline of the condition of the affairs of the city and the magnitude of its resources, confirming fully the views of the gentlemen who had preceded him, touching the high tone and universal expression in favor of a resumption of payment at the earliest possible moment.

Mr. SHERMAN thought that there was evidently, from the testimony of the gentlemen who had preceded him, a healthy condition of things at Milwaukee, and he was glad to find that there was a prospect of an early and satisfactory arrangement without the necessity of going to the Courts.

In representing the interests under his charge, he had frequently communicated with the Mayor and other officials of Milwaukee, who, he was bound to say, had always admitted the duty of the city to see all its obligations honorably paid. A want of present ability—owing to the general impoverished condition of the Western country—was then, and has hitherto been, the apology offered for the default.

The Bondholders had tacitly admitted the sufficiency of these excuses, by a quiet indulgence up to the present time. But they now felt that some earnest and effective action should be taken. It would have been more satisfactory to him if the Common Council of Milwaukee had long since manifested, by some public action, a desire to remove the discredit which has fallen upon her. By prompt and honorable action now, it is still in her power to restore to the city her lost credit, and to inspire confidence in future in her plighted faith.

Mr. MANN offered the following resolutions, which were unanimously passed, and the proceedings ordered to be published:

*Resolved*, That the bondholders of the bonds of the "City of Milwaukee," in view of the returning prosperity of that city and the Western States generally, have a confident expectation that the people and the municipal authorities of said city will adopt early and effectual measures for the payment of the arrears of interest due on their bonds.

*Resolved*, That a Committee of five be appointed by the chair to confer with the city authorities and urge upon them definite and immediate action to effect the objects specified in the foregoing resolution.

Whereupon the Chair appointed the following gentlemen:

Mr. Draper, Mr. Decoppet, Mr. Lane.
Mr. Mann, Mr. Rush.

On motion of FRANCIS FISHER, Esq., Mr. SHERMAN was added to the Committee of five.

WATTS SHERMAN, Chairman.
SIMEON DRAPER, Secretary.

The following are the Currency, Land Warrant and Specie quotations for the week, corrected for us by Messrs. THOMPSON BROS.:

| | Per cent. discount. |
|---|---|
| New-York State Currency | 3-10@ — |
| New-England | 1-5@ — |
| New-Jersey | 1-5@ — |
| Philadelphia | 1-5@ ¼ |
| Baltimore | ¼@ ⅜ |
| Interior Pennsylvania | ⅜@ — |
| Interior Maryland | ⅜@ — |
| Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana | ⅜@1 |
| South Carolina and Georgia | ½@ ½ |
| North Carolina | 1¼@1½ |
| Virginia | ¾@ — |
| Illinois and Wisconsin | ¾@2¼ |
| Michigan | 1@ — |
| Tennessee | 1¼@1½ |
| Free Indiana | 1¼@1½ |
| Louisiana | ¾@ — |
| Mobile | 1@ — |
| Canada | ½@ ⅝ |
| Missouri | 1¼@1½ |

LAND WARRANTS.

| | Buying. | Selling. |
|---|---|---|
| 40 acre warrants, per acre | 100 | 110 |
| 80 acre warrants, per acre | 75 | 82 |
| 120 acre warrants, per acre | 65 | 71 |
| 160 acre warrants, per acre | 65 | 71 |

DRAFTS AND CHECKS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Drafts and Checks on Philadelphia | 1-5 dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Baltimore | 1-5 dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Boston | 1-5 dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Cincinnati | ¾ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Chicago | 1¾ dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on St. Louis | 1 dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on Detroit | 1 dis. |
| Drafts and Checks on New-Orleans | 1 dis. |
| Bank of England Notes & £ | $4 86 |
| Bank of France Notes & Fc | 18c. |
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| Five-franc pcs | 98 | @ — | Span. ½ & 1-16ths | 1 25 | @ — |
| French Crowns | 1 10 | @ — | Sovereigns | 4 85 | @ 4 87 |
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